Numismatic Association of Southern California

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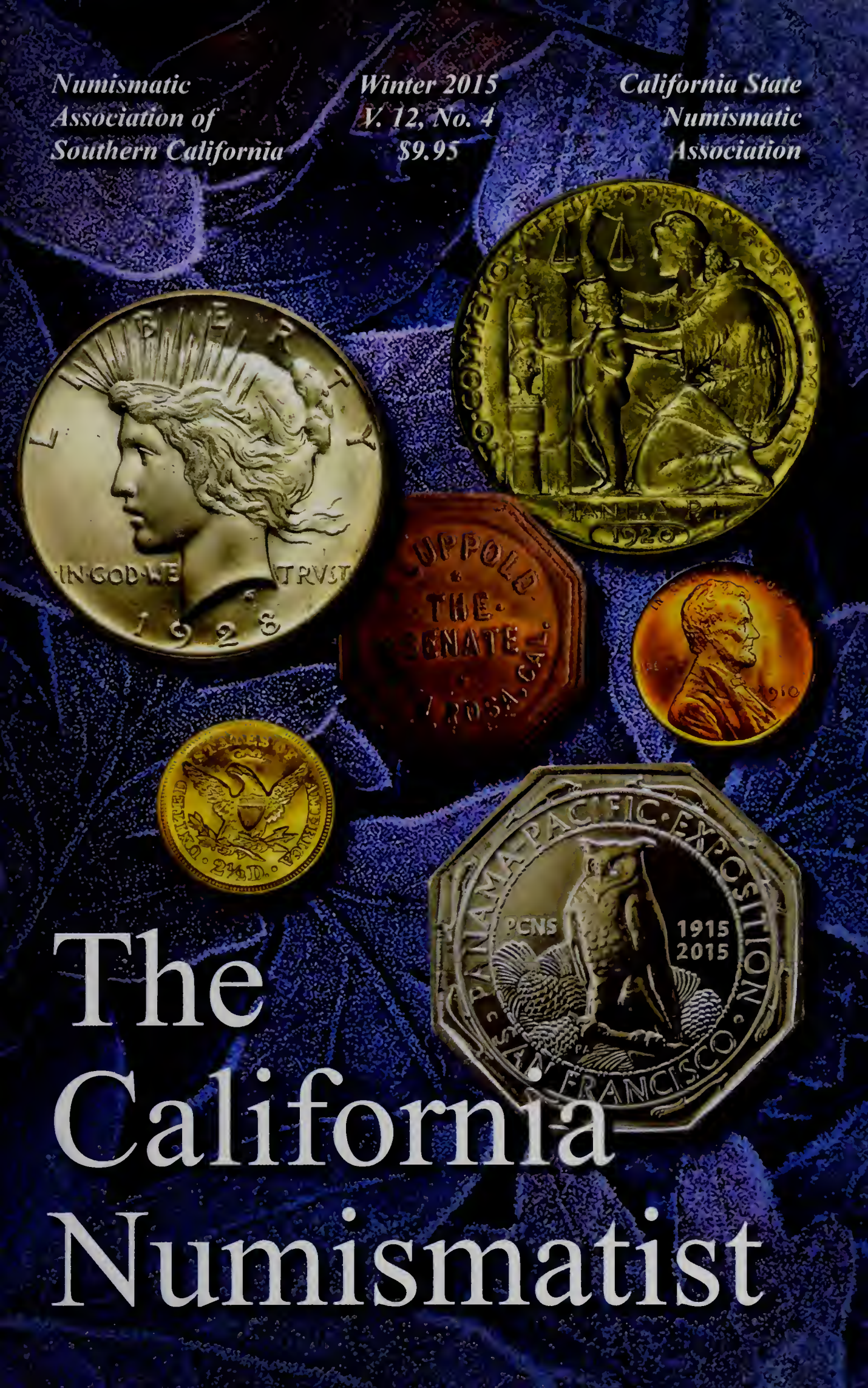
California State Numismatic Association



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

Official Publication of the
California State Numismatic Association
and the
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Winter 2015, Volume 12, Number 4

About the Cover

Mimicking both the warm and frosty colors of the fallen autumn leaves of the background, a variety of images taken from this issue's articles remind us all to bundle up and stay warm this winter season. The perfect activity for a chilly day? Either reading your copy of TCN while enjoying a cup of something warm, or perusing some delightful offerings from our advertisers (see page 75 for a listing).

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a Web site at www.CalNumismatist.com. You can find the official scoop there in between issues. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own Web sites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net

And both associations have Facebook pages at:

www.facebook.com/CSNA1947
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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Greetings and happy New Year to all of you once again! It almost seems like yesterday when I wrote my first message and now we start another new year. I guess the old adage of "Time goes by so fast when you're having fun" applies, huh? Well, to me, though, it's only because I'm always so busy.

It was very sad and unfortunate that in the last year we lost Al Hall and Jerry Yahalom, both of whom served as NASC presidents. We are very grateful to both of them for taking the time to participate with the hobby. Let's hope that we don't lose any more this current year.

Speaking of which, we are already starting to make plans for our annual show later in August of next year along with another club benefit drawing consisting of 35 gold coins. Since we made a small profit it was decided to give rebate checks back to the clubs and, hopefully, this will be an incentive for your club to sell even more tickets this year too. Good luck!

Also happening this upcoming year is the annual convention sponsored by the ANA to be held in Anaheim where it was back in 1995. The NASC is one of the cosponsoring organizations and we need all the help that we can get from our members to participate, and I sincerely hope that you will volunteer in some way to make sure that it is a great success.

We have recently changed our dues structure so you now have a choice to get the publication either online or in the mail (see on another page herein). I hope that this will encourage more people to sign up as we have had a recent surge in membership lately. This is both greatly needed and appreciated for the continued success of NASC.

Phil Iversen
NASC President

CSNA...

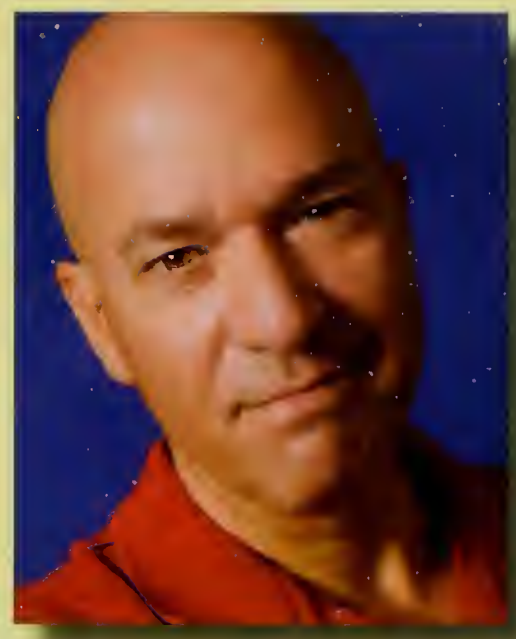
Greetings. The good looking young man you see pictured with me is my pride and joy, my grandson Cole. He's five years old and in kindergarten. His young mind is devoted to learning and always asking questions. One of those many questions is always about my hobby, numismatics. So we set down together at the dining room table once in a while and look at my favorites, Spanish colonial coins. He always questions the strange images on these coins, which then leads to a history lesson of Spain's first mint in Mexico City and beyond. The stories include pirates, sailing galleons, great hurricanes, sunken treasure, Indians, and the Spanish conquistadors spreading Spain's lofty goal of God, glory and gold, which captures his interest right away.

Cole is probably ten years away from becoming a numismatist with a little help from his grandpa. Which leads me to my next subject; the CSNA matching fund donor program. By the end of the first year of this program, CSNA has only taken in about $2,500 (matching fund donor plus actual donations). These donations benefit you in education related programs, and it is beyond me to understand why we have not achieved our yearly goal of a possible $10,000, so I ask you to spare as little as $5 to $10 (or more) each and donate to this cause.

My next item is CSNA membership. Without younger members coming in coin collecting will fail, so to put my harping on this subject to pen, I am giving Cole a 2015-2016 membership to CSNA, and making a charitable donation of $20 to the CSNA matching fund in his name. As Cole gets older I will start taking him to local coin club meetings, which now last past his bedtime, coin shows, and CSNA educational symposiums, where hopefully he will become totally immersed in numismatics. If you and I can start a ground swell together of interest in the younger generations there may be an improvement in our hobby. Look around your monthly club meetings. Are you seeing the same faces? We must all become diplomats in our hobby by bringing in new faces, young and old alike; you can make a difference.

Howard Feltham
CSNA President

Editor's Page

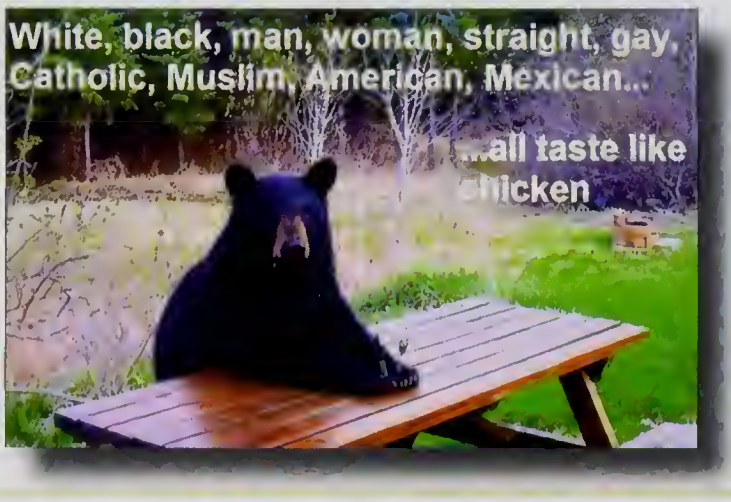


Well, 2015 is rapidly winding down as I write this, and 2016 looks to be a pretty busy year. We'll have the ANA convention in August in Anaheim, and both NASC and CSNA are looking for volunteers to help with the various convention tasks. I'm sure the association presidents, Phil and Howard, would love to hear from anyone who can commit even a part of a day.

This issue of TCN has a new author joining the ranks of the numisliterati with Donald Lannon bringing us a wonderful article on the Manila Mint. I don't believe we've ever had a piece on that topic before, so there's something new for us. Plus we have a healthy load of interesting articles from names that faithful TCN readers will easily and pleasantly recognize: Mark Benvenuto, Bill Febuary, Jim Hunt, Jim Phillips, and Jim Wells (that's a lot of *Jims* isn't it?). Round that out with our very capable and informative regular columnists, Merle Avila, Jim Hunt, Sol Taylor, and Michael Turrini, and I do believe we've given everyone enough material to see them through the winter.

As we enter the holiday season I can only hope that all of you reading this are safely enjoying time with people and pursuits you love. Peace be with you, no matter what flavor of human you are...

Greg Burns
Editor



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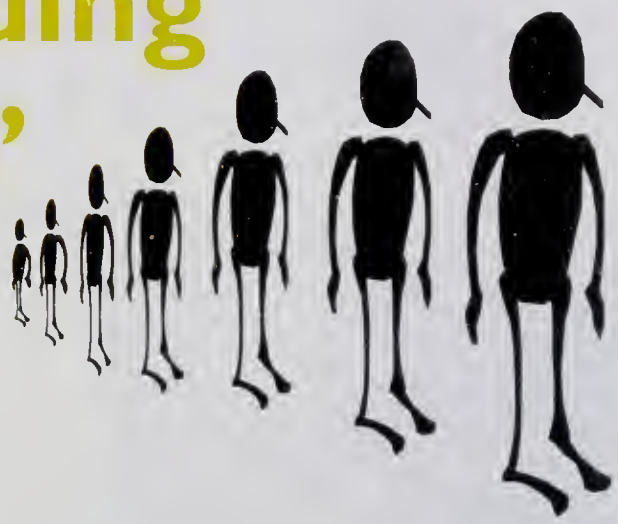
Anaheim Convention Center

For information on exhibiting and application go to the American Numismatic Association web site money.org. Click on EVENT under DISCOVER, then on CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

The Numismatic Association of Southern California, Long Beach Coin Club and California State Numismatic Association are the host clubs for the convention.

www. NASC.net **Contact: Roy Iwata at rti2449@aol.com** **www.Calcoin.org**

Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—

by Donald L. Hill

I wish you all the joy of the holiday season. Your CSNA board of directors has responded to suggestions from the membership and you'll the new dues structure listed in this issue. If you have other things you'd like to see happen or change, please let me know and I'll share your ideas with your board of directors and officers.

NASC—

by Harold Katzman

NASC is preparing to set up sending out the TCN digitally. For those wanting to get a digital copy please submit your e-mail address to vicekid2@earthlink.net to add it to our data base. Per NASC policy email addresses are for NASC use only and will not be sold or distributed to any third party.

In this edition of TCN is the new NASC application form with a revised dues structure. Prices are going *down*. All renewal notices will be at the new lower prices. If you choose a digital version *only* those will take effect next year.

Please shoot me an e-mail if you have any questions.

CSNA New Members

R6433 ..... Maria Stillwagon
R6434 ..... Thomas Hipkins
R6435 ..... Kevin B. Carlson
R6436 ..... Michael Kittle
R6437 ..... Don Berry
R6438 ..... Jay Robinson

CSNA Membership on 15 Nov. 2015

Associate 5
Junior 4
Life 133
Member Clubs 25
Member Clubs Life 12
Regular 194
Business 14
Total 387

NASC New Members

Brett Johnson* ..... #3180
Charles Morrissey** ..... # 3181
Greg Ash ..... # 3182
Jerrold Eggleston ..... # 3183
(Numbers 3184 and 3185 are currently unassigned)
Los Angeles Paper Money Club*** ..... # 3186
Randall Briggs*** ..... # 3187
Dennis Tueker*** ..... # 3188
Bruce Walker ..... # 3189
Jesse H. Stallings ..... # 3190
Ken Glover ..... # 3191
Jeff Zugmier*** ..... # 3192

** sponsored by Harold Katzman*
*** sponsored by Albertus Hoogeveen*
**** sponsored by Michael Kittle*

NASC Membership on 14 Nov. 2015

Junior Members 3
Life Members 12
Club Members 25
Regular Members 134
Sustaining Members 129
Total 303

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Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, please help us keep our addresses up to date. Take a moment to drop us a short note to ensure that you keep getting your copy of *The California Numismatist*:

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Life Member: ANA, NASC, CSNA

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Ever wonder what's going to become of it in the future?

Who will be doing the research when the current crop of "greybeards" is gone? Better hope someone promotes it to the general population and gets young people involved at an impressionable age...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure there will be someone around interested in your collection when it comes time to pass it along by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

It's a Digital World!

by Jim Phillips

Numismatic Association of Southern California-
NASC
Home
President and Secretaries Messages
NASC Board Meeting Info
Golden State Coin Show and Gold Coin Drawing (2015)
NASC Membership App and Store
NASC Event and Award Photos 2015
Directory of Member Clubs: Contact and Program Information
The California Numismatist
Coin Shows, Flyers, and Events Calendar
Assoc. Numismatic Advertisers
NASC Speakers Bureau List
Numismatic Links and Informational Sites
Archived Articles
Numismatic Nostalgia
"In Memorium of Our Dedicated Members"
"Truths, Fables, and History"

To start with let me introduce myself. I'm Jim Phillips and I am currently the NASC website manager, a term I much prefer to the pompous webmaster moniker.

Whether we like it or not, the digital world is rapidly becoming the standard in how numismatics are studied, information is disseminated, and how collectibles in general are purchased and sold. Dealer websites, online auctions, and digital publication subscriptions are all examples of the changing numismatic world.

NASC has been working on integrating these changes in a number of ways. The primary digital focus is the NASC website (www.NASC.net), but there is now also an NASC Facebook page,for disseminating information to the numismatic community, and an NASC Facebook group for open discussion among all NASC members. I would like to emphasize here that while your leadership is slowly becoming more receptive to the capabilities of electronic communication, we are determined not to leave behind any member that prefers to "opt out" and will strive to always provide the services that our members originally joined for.

However, for these sites to maintain relevancy and not become stagnant, they also need input from their intended audience, which is the reason for this article. While I would like to say that I try to keep everything relevant and up-to-date it is an almost impossible task without input from the member clubs and individuals.

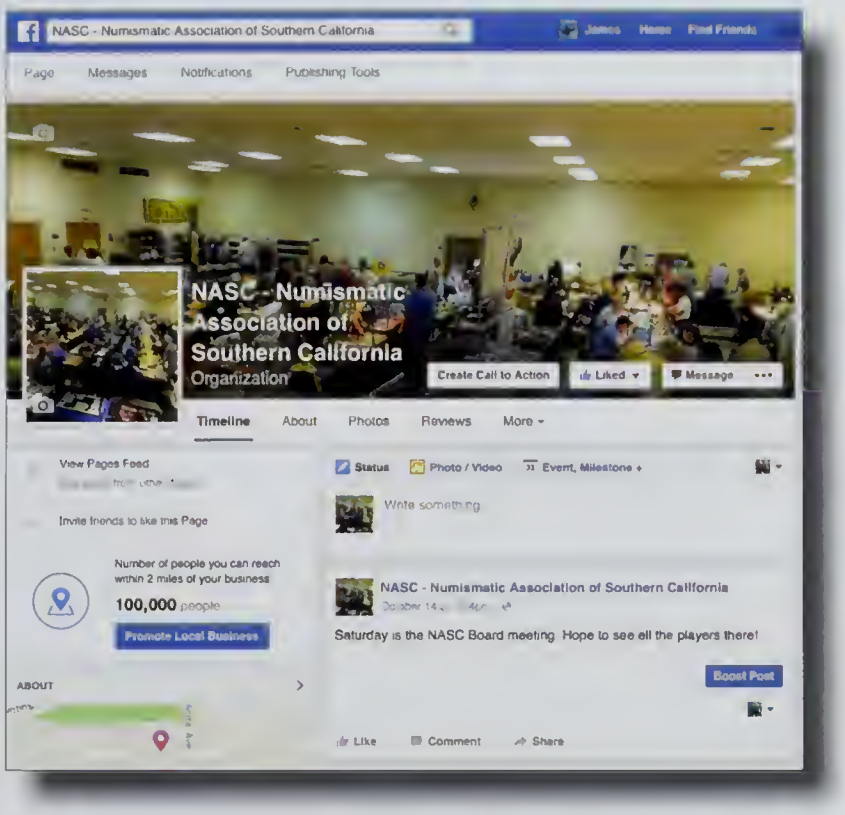
I currently have approximately 15 variety pages covering everything from the dates/location of the NASC board meeting, to a memoriam page for members that have passed. If you're willing, take a look and you'll see what is currently on the site and will have a better idea of what information is there.

So, what benefits can a club or individual get from submitting info for the website?

Think of the website as a place for people to find quick information about

Opposite (facing) page: drop on it at www.NASC.net to visit the association's website, the place to get current info on association happenings.

Right: the NASC's facebook page is a place for members and others to post information relating to the association and the hobby in general. You can visit the NASC Facebook page by pointing your browser to: www.facebook.com/NASC-704859806311445.



your specific club or event. There is a page which lists all of the NASC member clubs along with whatever info is currently shown in the TCN. Is your club planning an auction or bringing in a guest speaker? Let me know and I will (happily!) include the info under your club listing. Club sponsored coin show? There is a concise listing of all California shows along with other relevant events. Send me a flyer and I will add it to the show list. Awards photos, member events, parties, anything that would give a club or NASC good exposure is fair game for submission.

Does your club have it's own website? Make sure it's shown in the TCN list.

I do a regular update to the website at the beginning of each month and one thing I check is individual club websites to see if there is anything to add to the NASC listings. Also the current list of available NASC speakers is shown for those times when your club needs a speaker.

I would like to mention that even though I am the one actually entering and presenting the info seen on the website, the site is wholly NASC's. If there is anything that you think needs to be changed, improved, or added, let me know and I'll be happy to listen to any suggestions. I would love to hear from you at jimjumper@hughes.net.

I have one last closing caveat. A great deal of the information that is on the site comes from the TCN, and by extension, Greg Burns. I strive to make the website a compliment to the TCN and not be in competition with it, and while there will always be some duplication of information, I will leave the bulk of the numismatic educational material to the TCN as this best serves the needs of the membership. However, for current event information, I hope that the site serves the needs of its readership. Thanks for taking the time to read this and I hope this info was helpful. I look forward to hearing from you!

The US Branch Mint That Never Was

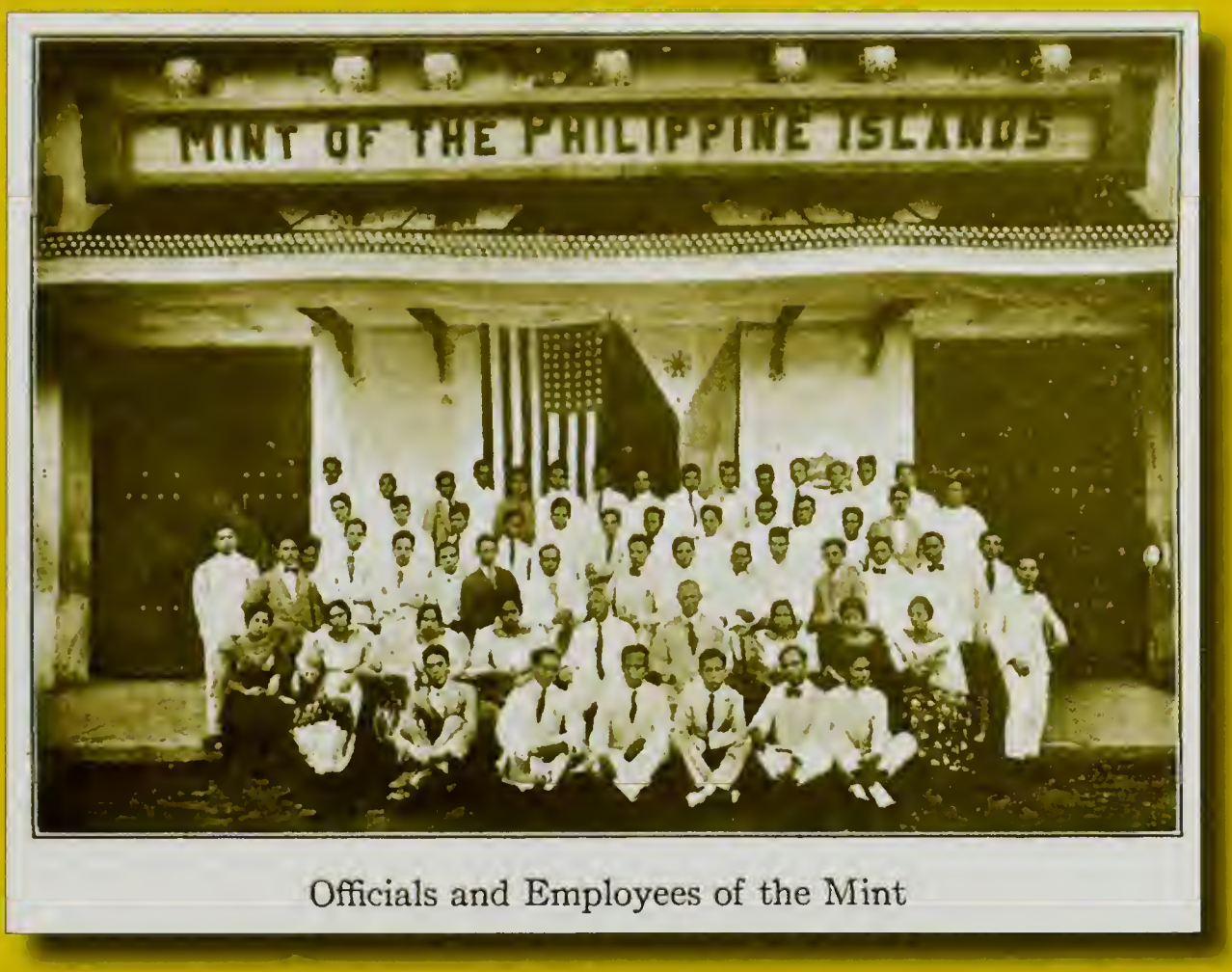
by Donald Lannon

The Wilson dollar (HK-449) commemorating the opening of the mint at Manila.

This is the story of a mint – a mint that was unlike any other in America; a mint that was once surrounded by a moat and a 22-foot high stone-wall, eight feet thick. This mint was constructed in 1823, demolished in 1872, and rebuilt in 1874. Situated within a two-story structure originally known as the Aduana, it had a central bay with three arched entrances over which hung a sign that proclaimed it to be the "Mint of the Philippine Islands." Surprising to most visitors, the flag of the United States, not the Philippines, was positioned off the second-story balcony, just above the sign. Since the mid-1960s, numismatic sources have identified this facility as the Manila Branch of the US Mint. But was it?

US Needed Philippine Islands

By mid-August of 1898 the Philippine Campaign of the Spanish-American War (1898-1899) was over. In slightly more than one year, the United States had acquired title to and possession of the Islands through conquest, a cash payment, and formal cession by Spain. As an emerging world power, the US needed overseas coaling stations; such need, combined with the regional presence of British and German fleets, destined the Islands to become an American protectorate. President William McKinley believed that it would have been "cowardly and dishonorable" to return them to Spain; and, that the US could not turn them over to either France or Germany,



Officials and Employees of the Mint

America's "commercial rivals." He was certain that the Islands "were unfit for self-government and … would soon have anarchy and misrule." President McKinley explained, "… There was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and to uplift and civilize … them." [Schweikart et al, 2007]

By 1902 American administrators had concluded that the Island's "mongrel and fluctuating silver money" then in circulation made daily business transactions "a gamble." [Williams, 1924] The Philippine Organic Act of 1902 was passed in June by Congress to solve this problem, one of its goals being to provide a stable currency.

Eight sections of the act addressed coinage. Under it the Philippine government was authorized to establish a mint in Manila, the country's capital; also, to enact laws necessary for the production of coins, provided that relevant US laws were extended to this coinage. Coin denominations, compositions, and weights were specified by the act. And, although the design devices and inscriptions would be prescribed by the Islands' government, both had to express the sovereignty of the United States, state that the coin was of the Philippine Islands, identify the denomination, and display the year.

The Organic Act allowed the Philippine government to purchase silver bullion from the United States with the approval of the US Secretary of War. It also permitted the Islands to re-coin

the Spanish-Filipino dollars that had been issued under the authority of Spain, as well as all subsidiary silver coins. Replacement coinage could be struck at the proposed mint in Manila or at the existing US Mint in Philadelphia and any of its branches, at a charge that would cover all reasonable costs. Over the next 17 years, the US Mint and its two branches struck a total of 287,064,534 coins for the Philippine government, virtually all of the Islands' coinage. This production ceased when the Mint of the Philippine Islands was completed.

New Era Inaugurated

On August 29, 1916, the US Congress passed what was commonly called the "Jones Bill," the preamble of which stated that the purpose of the United States was to withdraw its sovereignty from the Philippine Islands, and to recognize the Islands' independence "as soon as a stable government [could] be established therein." Immediately upon his arrival in the Philippines later that year, Governor General Francis Harrison, an appointee of President Woodrow Wilson, announced his policy of Filipinization – placing government power in the hands of the Filipinos. He inaugurated what became known as the "New Era," in contrast with the pre- Harrison "Empire Days."

Plans for the Manila-based mint moved forward when President Wilson authorized the renovation and reopening of the original mint building; then, in February of 1918, Harrison signed a bill that had been passed by the Philippine Legislature. It appropriated 100,000 pesos (about US $50,000) for the construction, delivery, and set-up of machinery on the lower level of a building known as the Intendencia, once called the Aduana. Located in the Intramuros (or Walled City), this this structure fronted the Pasig River and housed the offices and assembly hall of the Philippine Senate as well as the Islands' treasury.

Between 1918 and 1919 at the US Mint in Philadelphia, Chief Engineer Clifford Hewitt supervised the design and construction by the machine shop of the equipment destined for the Manila facility. It was assembled and tested in June of 1919 and judged to be operationally acceptable. The machinery was then shipped to the Philippine Islands by way of the Panama Canal. Arriving in November, it was hauled to the mint site. Hewitt arrived in Manila later that month. He then began the complicated task of installation. Shortly before this time, Governor General Harrison had announced on May 20 the appointment of Dr. A.P. Fitzsimmons to the post of mint director ad interim, a reassignment from his previous position as insular treasurer of the Islands.

Under the supervision of Director Fitzsimmons, Hewitt trained mint employees while he simultaneously installed two coining presses, two rolling mills, one cutting press, one topping machine, one strip shear, one upsetting machine, two tumbling barrels, one coin-reviewing machine, one automatic weighing machine, one six-foot bullion balance, four hand balances, one rotary annealing furnace, six oil-melting furnaces, five sets of punches and beds, five ingot molds, and all accessories that were necessary to complete the installation for the coining of silver, nickel, and bronze.

Exterior and interior photos of the Mint, along with some obviously proud employees and officials, circa 1920.

Interior of the Mint

This equipment gave the Manila mint a maximum daily production capacity of 85,000 coins, or 25 million annually. It also gave the mint's mechanical department the capability to make medal and/or coin dies.

Although the Manila mint was capable of making its own dies, it did not. Instead, all coin dies were made at the US Mint in Philadelphia. Between 1919 and 1920, for example, 72 dies were issued to the Manila mint; another 72 were held in reserve. Twelve master dies and hubs were manufactured for the Philippine facility during that same period.

Whose Design Was It?

On Thursday morning, July 15th, the Mint of the Philippine Islands was formally opened. "A copper ingot was taken from the furnace, cooled, rolled into a thin strip between the heavy rollers of a machine, shot beneath the smoothly working pistons of another machine whence it emerged in the form of many small discs and then placed in the stamping machine – and there came into existence the first piece of money [a one centavo coin] ever coined under the American government in the Philippine Islands." [Perez, 1921]

In commemoration of the mint's opening, 2,000 medals were struck on the 15th. Credit for the obverse and reverse designs was given to Clifford Hewitt; however, the medal's reverse is strikingly similar to that of the 1890 Assay Commission medal, designed by US Mint Chief Engraver George T. Morgan. Morgan also cut the dies for the Manila mint medal and placed his initial "M" on both die faces. On the obverse of the medal appears the profile of President Wilson while the reverse depicts "the figure of Liberty protecting and instructing beginners in the art of coining, holding in her right hand a pair of scales to demonstrate the absolute necessity for care and exactness in operation which all mint work demands." [Perez, 1921]

Three months after its inauguration, the mint was almost destroyed by conflagration. On October 11th a fire gutted the upper floors of the Intendencia. The Senate's assembly hall, offices of the treasury, and other government-occupied units were totally destroyed. The mint, located on the lower level, suffered minimal damage and resumed its operations the next morning.

Independence Proposed

President Wilson, acting upon a report made by Governor General Harrison, addressed the US Congress in December of 1920, telling its members that the Philippine people had succeeded in their effort to maintain a stable government.

Wilson proposed that "... independence be now granted to them." [Williams, 1924] However, Congress disagreed and rejected his proposal. Independence within the Filipino workforce continued to grow despite this rejection.

Since the beginning in 1916 of the Filipinization campaign, changes in the workforce had been dramatic. Americans employed in Philippine service totaled 2,623 in January of 1913. By the same date in 1921 that number had dropped to 614, a decline of about 77 percent. Two-thirds of these Americans were employed by the Islands' law enforcement agencies and in the field of education. Conversely, public sector employment of Filipinos during the same period more than doubled, increasing from 6,363 in 1913 to 13,240 in 1921. Composition of the Manila mint's workforce was no different: Few were American nationals.

Was the Manila Mint a US Branch?

Was the Mint of the Philippine Islands a US Branch Mint, similar to those located in Denver and San Francisco? No, it was not. The Manila mint, in fact, never operated under the jurisdiction of the US Bureau of the Mint. Rather, the latter was simply one of the Manila mint's many vendors, providing at-cost services as was permitted under the Enabling Act of January 29, 1874. This act authorized the United States to manufacture foreign coinage at the US Mint. Such orders were closely supervised with their quality control insured.

A common problem at many foreign mints, too little oversight at the Islands' mint in 1928 led to the intentional creation of a "mule." In order to fill a rush order for 20-centavo coins from the banking community, mint employees unsuccessfully searched

for the appropriate dies. Although obverse and collar dies were found, a reverse die was not – actually, none had been shipped from Philadelphia that year. Employees realized that the only workable die on hand was that used for the 5- centavo coin. This bore a somewhat narrower shield and larger date than that on the 20-centavo reverse. These dies were mated and the combination worked. An estimated 100,000 of these mismatched die-pair coins, or "mules," were struck.

Between the opening of the Philippine Islands' mint in July of 1920 and its closing in December of 1941, the mint struck an estimated 197,115,083 coins for general circulation as well as another 137,435 "special" pieces for the Philippine Health Service. These were coined for use inside the leper colony on the island of Culion. No coins were struck in either 1923 or 1924. Coinage over the 19.5-year production span averaged slightly more than 10 million per year, much less than the 25-million potential anticipated in 1920.

Commonwealth Status Declared

In May of 1935 a constitution was approved for the Philippine Islands by the United States; and, on November 15th the Islands declared their Commonwealth status. A Philippine president, instead of the US governor general, was now the chief executive. The Commonwealth's highest ranking American official—the "high commissioner"—would only serve in a supervisory capacity and was instructed to prepare the Islands for their independence.

Mint Destroyed During Battle

The fall of the Philippine Islands to invading Japanese forces was a certainty by April of 1942. Manila mint vaults held millions of pesos in silver coins and bullion reserves, used to back the currency then in circulation; also stored were an unknown number of Wilson medals and 1936-dated commemorative pieces. Out of other options, Government officials decided to hide this silver – all 425 tons of it – from the Japanese by dumping it into the sea. A dozen US Navy divers, under the command of Lt. Commander George G. Harrison, were recruited. It took them 10 nights to dump this hoard into the depths, south of Corregidore, in Caballo Bay. Corregidore surrendered on May 6th of 1942.

For more than two years, Japanese troops occupied the Intendencia – the building in which the mint had been located. Strong defenses were deployed in and around this structure. Its location on the south bank of the Pasig River was nearly adjacent to the end of the 22-foot high stonewall that encircled the original city of Manila – an area known as the Intramuros (meaning "within the walls") and often called the Walled City. This opening placed the mint building in the path of the American assault during the Battle of Manila in February of 1945.

On the morning of February 22, 1945, US artillery began its bombardment around the Intendencia in an effort to breach the north wall of the old city and to neutralize the Japanese garrison deployed at the mint. Although the 240mm howitzers (each of which employed a 360-pound shell) did significant damage, a second strike

An aerial view of the destruction at the Walled City (Intramuros district) of old Manila in May 1945, after the Battle of Manila.

was initiated the following day, this time using more than 140 artillery pieces. These included 105mm self-propelled howitzers, tank destroyers, medium tanks, mortars, and machine guns. Destruction of the Intendencia as well as the Japanese garrison inside was total. Within all of the Intramuros, only five percent of the structures and 40 percent of the wall remained. More than 16,500 Japanese soldiers were killed during the two-day bombardment.

Shortly after the battle, US Army Warrant Officer Lloyd Spriggle explored the Intendencia ruins. He wrote in a typed recollection, "The mint next to the fort was a shambles and wide open. While there was no gold in it, there were several piles of silver coin stock in bars about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and three- eights inches thick. Some of the boys picked up a few for souvenirs, but I figured they belonged to the Filipinos and picked up a die that was used to stamp a Wilson medal instead. The mint was left for several weeks before a guard was put on it and the Filipinos themselves raided it quite often…." [Martin, 2012] Spriggle died in 2008. These silver bars may have been a part of the hoard that was dumped into Caballo Bay in 1942, a portion of which was recovered by the Japanese during their Manila occupation.

First Colonial Mint Declared a Departure

Gilbert Perez interviewed A.P. Fitzsimmons, first director of the Philippine Islands' mint, in 1920. Fitzsimmons provided the information that Perez used in his 1921 monograph, "The Mint of the Philippine Islands." In this article Perez proclaimed, "The first colonial mint of the United States was opened on the 15th of July, 1920, at Manila, thus instituting a new departure in our mint procedure."

Perez explained, "Some years previously this policy had been adopted

by England, whose colonial mints had been established in Australia, India, and Canada. … Expediency, economy, the possibility of quicker deliveries, together with the [US] government's policy of helping Filipinos to participate in the management of domestic affairs, were determining features for the establishing of the Manila mint."

As first proposed in the Philippine Organic Act of 1902, the Mint of the Philippine Islands was to be a colonial mint. Eighteen years later the reverse of the medal struck to commemorate the mint's opening reflects the same outlook: Liberty (i.e., America) is shown helping a nude youth (i.e., the Philippines) pour blanks into a coin press (i.e., the Manila mint) from a cornucopia (i.e., the United States Mint).

Liberty holds a scale in her right hand (i.e., accuracy) and has her left hand placed on the youth's shoulder (i.e., guidance). To many politicians in the United States, this was, indeed, America's first colonial mint. It was also its last.

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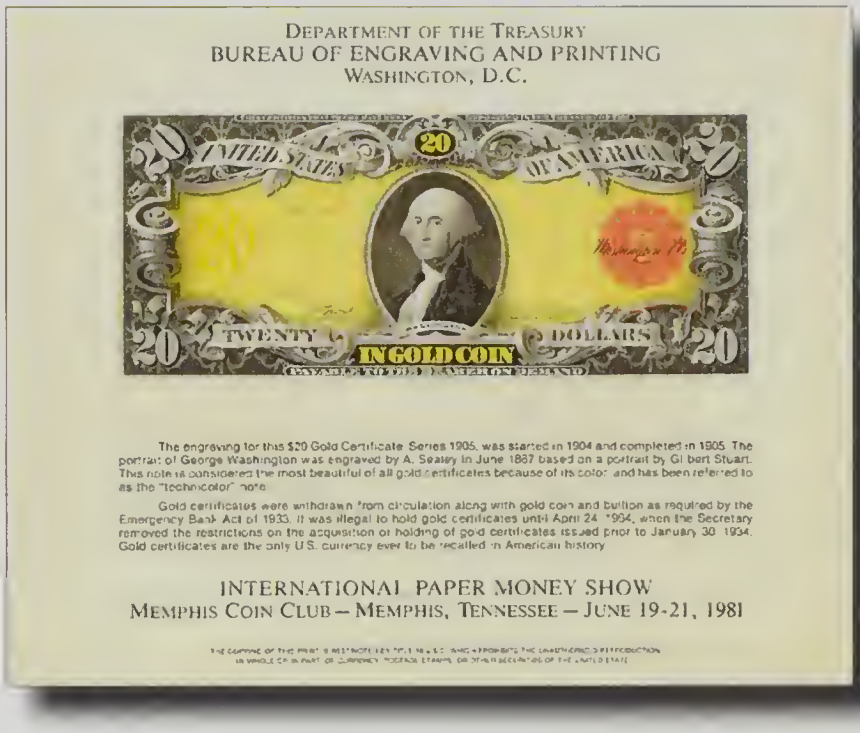
Collecting BEP Souvenir Cards

by Bill Febuary


DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The engraving for this $20 Gold Certificate Series 1905, was started in 1904 and completed in 1905. The portrait of George Washington was engraved by A. Sealey in June 1887 based on a portrait by Gilbert Stuart. This note is considered the most beautiful of all gold certificates because of its color and has been referred to as the "Technicolor" note.

Gold certificates were withdrawn from circulation along with gold coin and bullion as required by the Emergency Bank Act of 1933. It was illegal to hold gold certificates until April 24, 1964, when the Secretary removed the restrictions on the acquisition or holding of gold certificates issued prior to January 30, 1934. Gold certificates are the only U.S. currency ever to be recalled in American history.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY SHOW
MEMPHIS COIN CLUB — MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE — JUNE 19-21, 1981

Most readers know by now that I collect currency, but few realize that I also collect Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) souvenir cards.

About 15 years ago, my close friend and past Fresno Numismatic Society (FNS) President Dick Bier showed me his collection of BEP souvenir cards and asked me if I wanted any of the extras that he had collected, since he felt he really didn't want two sets (he apparently ordered two sets each time that a new series was being offered). I looked them over and found a few that were extremely interesting because they were printed from plates of the currency notes that I had collected at one time but had sold, or of notes that I could never afford to buy.

After that modest beginning, I was hooked on souvenir cards, so of course got on the BEP's mailing list and started to send for two sets of everything they issued. Remember, this was at least 15 years ago and I continued to order them for the next ten or so years. Not all of the offers presented by the BEP were for currency cards, as they also produced offers for duck stamps, early postage stamps, etcetera, including most anything that was a paper collectible.

As I look over my collection, which is now consisting of several dozen souvenir cards, I find many interesting copies of currency notes. One such issue is the $20 large-size gold note issued in 1905. I had a real nice crisp AU+ 1922 $20 large-size gold note, which has the same basic design, so I can relate to the beauty of such a note. The BEP issued their souvenir card version of the note at the International Paper Money Show, which was held in Memphis, Tennessee, on June 19-21, 1981. The reverse of that same gold note was issued as a souvenir card at the Memphis show in 1987. A similar souvenir card was issued of the obverse of the $10 large-size gold certificate at the Long Beach Show in 1986 and the reverse of that note at the GENTA Show in 1987.

The 1971 and 1972 BEB souvenir cards showing the fronts of the $1 and $2 educational notes.

The 1987 souvenir cards from the Tennessee and Hawaii events showing the back of a gold certificate and the porthole note.

Some of the notes that I could never quite afford was the porthole note of 1923 (which is a $5 note with Lincoln's portrait appearing through what looks like a porthole). My souvenir card looks equally as good as a new note because it was printed from the same plate as the original note.

Many articles have been written about souvenir cards, and several currency dealers specialize in the collecting and selling of those cards. One such dealer, who I have developed a friendship with over the years is Ken Barr, who lives in the San Jose area. Ken has written many articles on currency and is an avid collector of paper memorabilia.

So here again, fellow collectors and members, is another numismatic treasure just waiting to be uncovered for your collection, and luckily most of these souvenir cards are readily available at least on Ebay and other websites that offer sale items. And they are far more reasonable in price than the actual currency piece that you might be wanting for your collection.

The First One-Dollar Bills—and the Last?

by Jim Wells

The basic denomination of US paper money is the one-dollar bill, the very unit of the US monetary system. America's one-dollar bill is a familiar piece of currency throughout our country and around the world, and a well-used standard in commerce for centuries. Like all American currency, its history has undergone numerous twists and turns in response to wars, politics, and monetary upheavals. Yet can some recent political maneuvering bring an end to the life of this iconic bill?

One-dollar bills, like other denominations, have been issued in different categories and sizes, multiple designs, and numerous varieties. Like all denominations, dollar bills depict an array of beautiful vignettes, historic portraits, and artistic designs worthy of an art museum. Since the US constitution was ratified, the US government has issued paper money in 18 denominations, ranging from the Civil War's 5-cent fractional currency to the 1934 $100,000 gold certificates. Currency issues are categorized as US notes, silver certificates, gold certificates, Federal Reserve notes, national bank notes, fractional currency, and more. The US has printed "large-size" notes, "small-size" notes, and many others of mixed dimensions, which could conceivably be named "odd size."

Distinctive "firsts" in monetary evolution were achieved by our first paper money: notes from Britain's American colonies, and then from our Continental Congress. Highlighted here are these and some other firsts—the initial issues of different one-dollar bills. But if legislation currently proposed in the US Congress is passed, America's latest dollar bill may soon be its last!

America's First $1 Bills: Also the World's First

America's first dollar-based currency did not appear until nearly eight decades after colonial paper money was first printed. Britain's repression of coinage and paper money in their American colonies was a leading factor not only for the American Revolution itself, but also for the printing of colonial notes. The Massachusetts Bay Colony bills of 1690 became the first publicly authorized paper money in the western world, although China had used paper money several centuries before. The Massachusetts issues were based on Britain's denominations of pound, shilling, and pence, since dollar denominations had not yet been adopted. Soon all thirteen American colonies issued similarly-denominated bills in a variety of designs, shapes, and sizes. The colonies' paper currency became the most extensive of

Maryland's 1767 dollar bill was the world's first. It equated the dollar to Britain's four shillings, six pence.

any location on the globe. The range of quaint designs and "odd-size" styles make colonial money extremely popular among collectors today.

The first dollar-denominated currency came from Britain's American colony of Maryland, on notes dated January 1, 1767. For three previous decades, Maryland had issued currency in pound and shilling denominations. The Maryland assembly then authorized bills with denominations of \$1/9, \$1/6, \$2/9, \$1/3, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8. The bold *one dollar* on this first \$1 bill recognized the popularity of the Spanish milled dollar, which had become more prevalent in American commerce than scarce British coinage. The \$1 bill inscription acknowledged an exchange rate at four British shillings and six pence per dollar, thus accounting for the strange fractional issues (so \$1/9 equals 6 pence, etc.) Illustrations on the \$1 bill include borders engraved by Thomas Sparrow, the colony's arms, and a Spanish milled dollar.

Ten more colonies eventually switched to dollar-based denominations in protest to British monetary restrictions, but each colony used different and varying exchange rates from the dollar to the traditional British system.

The First $1 Bills from "The United Colonies": Rapidly Not Worth a Continental?

The Revolutionary War ebbed and flowed from the Lexington and Concord skirmishes in 1775 to Britain's defeat at Yorktown in 1781 and the concluding Treaty of Paris in 1783. During this long ordeal, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the fledgling Continental Congress and the former colonies struggled to fund the war effort.

The first issue of paper money by the Continental Congress was authorized in their May 10, 1775, session, exactly two years after the Boston Tea Party. This issue of Continental currency included ten denominations based on Spanish milled dollars, from \$1 to \$30. Continental currency was later printed in fractions of a dollar (\$1/6, \$1/3, \$1/2, and \$2/3) and in whole dollars from \$1 to \$8, and in several more values up to \$80. Before the Declaration of Independence was signed, the colonies of New York, North Carolina, New Hampshire and possibly Georgia (whose bills

The first Continental Congress $1 bill was issued in May 1775, promising "One Spanish Milled Dollar, or the value thereof in Gold or Silver."

ONE DOLLAR.
No. 4735
THIS Bill entitles the Bearer to receive ONE SPANISH MILLED DOLLAR, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to the Resolutions of the CONGRESS, held at Philadelphia, the 10th of May, 1775. ONE DOLLAR.
A. Morris Jr.

were dated simply "1776") had also switched to dollar denominations as a patriotic measure. In total, the Continental Congress printed 11 issues of currency in 23 different dollar-based denominations, ending in 1779.

Despite lack of specie backing, the paper Continental currency held its value for a year and one half. But from 1777 to 1780, it depreciated to 1/40th of its face value, and by the late 1780s as low as 1/250th of face, thus becoming "not worth a Continental." The founding fathers would be astonished to see how much more their currency is worth to collectors today!

The First $1 Notes from The United States...of What?

For months after the Declaration of Independence was signed, three issues of Continental currency issues still read *United Colonies*. The Resolution of May 20, 1777, was the first to switch to *United States*. But no $1 notes were produced in six issues from the July 1776 resolution through 1778. Some historians think this was in anticipation of a Continental currency coinage dated 1776, probably to represent one dollar. Strangely, no government resolutions or records have been found regarding Continental currency coinage. But private accounts and surviving examples of the coin exist. Some claim that delays in silver shipments from France prevented the Continental dollar from reaching full production. Speculation and rumors still abound concerning the Continental currency coins; see cover stories in *The Numismatist* of July 2014 and the September 2015 *Coin World*. Only a few brass and pewter patterns and some rare tin and silver examples survive.

Finally the last authorizing resolution dated January 14, 1779, reinstated the $1 note. But in an unexplained switch, all the denominations were printed from "The United States of North America." So no Continental one-dollar notes bear the title "United States of America"!

In 1787 the US Constitution stipulated that only the federal government had the right to print paper currency, thus prohibiting the states from doing so. Because colonial notes and Continental currency predate the Constitution, they are not considered US federal paper money, but remain popular collectibles and fascinating reminders of our monetary foundations.

The Coinage Act of 1792 established the US Mint and regulated the

ONE DOLLAR.
THE Bearer is entitled to receive ONE Spanish milled DOLLAR or an equal Sum in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS of the 14th January, 1779.
One Dollar.

The mysterious Continental currency coin was thought to be a replacement for the Spanish milled dollar, but anticipated silver bullion from France never arrived. In 1779, the "United States of North America" issued a $1 bill promising one Spanish milled dollar.

coinage of the United States. This act established the silver dollar as the unit of money in the United States, declared it to be lawful tender, and created decimal divisions of the dollar. The act authorized the production of various coins, including "Dollars or Units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current…" Also "That the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units..." Due to the failures of colonial and Continental currency, federal paper money was not addressed. Thomas Jefferson is credited with dividing the dollar decimally into 100 cents or 10 dimes, an improvement over the Spanish milled dollar's division into eight reales, or the British pound's division into 20 shillings or 240 pence.

Between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, commercial banks, trading companies, and other entities issued bank notes. Many had little backing, became worthless, and earned the nickname "broken bank notes." The public's continuing suspicion of paper notes was well justified! The US issued a few limited series of securities that might be regarded as paper money. None included a one-dollar denomination. None circulated as currency or was legal tender; all are rare. To finance the War of 1812, the government borrowed short-term money by issuing Treasury notes. Few have survived; seven denominations from $3 to $1,000 are known, but no $1 notes. During the Panic of 1837, the government again resorted to interest-bearing Treasury notes. Other limited issues of Treasury notes occurred in 1857, 1860, and 1861; few if any remain. The lowest known denomination is $50.

The First US Large-Size $1 Notes: Horseblankets?

To fund the Civil War that started in 1861, the US began issuing large-sized notes, generally 7-3/8 by 3-1/8 inches. The size allowed a great variety of beautiful artistic designs, subject matter, and history to be shown on these so-called *horseblankets*—they must have had small horses! Large-size notes are considered some of the finest examples of the art of engraving. In 1861, demand notes "payable on demand" were issued for one year to pay customs duties, in denominations of $5, $10, and $20, but again, not $1. Interest-bearing notes, with numerous rates and terms, and gold certificates "payable in gold" or "…

1862 United States notes depicting Salmon P. Chase were our nation's first "large size" one-dollar currency.

in gold coin," were also produced during the war years, but the smallest denomination was $10.

One-dollar United States notes, also called legal tender notes, were introduced in 1862, along with eight other denominations. The color of designs on the back originated the nickname "greenbacks" that continues today. The single was the first $1 denomination in over eight decades. Salmon P. Chase, the secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War, was shown on the 1862 issue. In 1869 he was replaced by George Washington, who remained until the final series of US notes in 1923, and continued on several categories of $1 bills up through the present.

Four other categories of one-dollar large-size notes have been issued. Large-size $1 silver certificates were introduced in 1886, with a portrait of Martha Washington. (And protesting groups today campaign to "put a woman's portrait on our currency!") Subsequent $1 series included the artistic educational notes (with both George and Martha Washington on the back), the eagle of the Capitol, and finally a design with George Washington similar to later small-size $1 notes.

Treasury notes (or coin notes) were issued in eight denominations in 1890 and 1891, to pay "in coin" for silver bullion purchased by the Treasury. The $1 note featured the portrait of Edwin M. Stanton, the Civil War secretary of war.

One-dollar national bank notes (NBNs) were issued in 1863 and 1875, from hundreds of chartered national banks in 41 states and territories. All feature the name and charter number of the national bank, and a vignette of Concordia, the goddess of harmony. The production of $1 NBNs ceased in 1878, although the $1 was the most abundant denomination of the period. Other denominations of NBNs, with colorful vignettes and many issuing banks, were issued through 1929 and are sought avidly by collectors today.

The Federal Reserve system with 12 regional banks began operations in 1914. Federal Reserve bank notes were issued and backed by each of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks from 1918 to 1922, bearing a portrait of George Washington and entitled "national currency." The note identified in large print the city of the Federal Reserve bank, and included signatures of the bank's cashier and governor. (These differ from the large-size Federal Reserve notes, which included no $1 denomination, and today's small-size Federal Reserve notes, both issued and backed by the entire Federal Reserve system.)

Subsequent large-size one-dollar notes were silver certificates, treasury notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes.

Gilbert Stuart's famous 1796 unfinished portrait of President Washington has been copied or adopted on $1 bills since 1869.

Where's George? On the First (and All) US Small-Size $1 Notes

In 1928 the US shifted to small size notes, all 6-1/4 x 2-1/2 inches. These notes are two-thirds the size of previous large-size notes. The smaller size perhaps led to a similar layout on most notes: a centered portrait of a famous American. Any scenes of government buildings, landmarks, or events appear on the back. Of the several categories of small-size notes, only three include a one-dollar denomination. Small-size gold certificates, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes did not.

Small-size $1 United States notes and silver certificates were the first to be issued, both showing a similar design to their large-size counterparts and to each other. The central portrait of George Washington is based on Gilbert Stuart's famous "Athenaeum" painting, and appears on every $1 small-size note.

The series 1928 silver certificates declared "One Silver Dollar payable to the Bearer on Demand," as did their large-size predecessors. A major change in silver policy took place in 1934 when silver certificates could be backed by silver bullion rather than silver dollars. The subsequent series through 1957 read "One Dollar in silver payable to the bearer on demand." During World War II, special $1 issues of silver certificates were printed for use in the Pacific theater, with brown seals and the word "HAWAII" over-

Which would you prefer? Small-size $1 silver certificates of 1928 had a blue seal and promised "One Silver Dollar." The series 1928 US note bore a red seal and promised only "One Dollar," as did the 1963 Federal Reserve note with a green seal.

printed on the back. Higher denominations of Hawaii notes were Federal Reserve notes. Similarly, $1 silver certificates with lemon-yellow seals were printed for use in North Africa and European theaters.

Coin colleetors will reeall that silver was removed from most American coinage after 1964. Also in 1964, redemption of silver certificates in silver dollars was halted, and in 1968, redemption in silver bullion was also diseontinued. Like all US currency issued since 1861, silver certificates remain legal tender, though today they are eonvertible only into US Federal Reserve notes.

United States notes continued from their large-size beginnings in 1862 into the small-size replacements. These red seal $1 bills lasted only one series (1928, but printed in 1933), but in a limited volume.

The first one-dollar Federal Reserve notes (FRN) were delivered in November 1963 along with the final silver eertificates. Within a short time, the green-seal FRNs completely replaeed the silver eertifieates that were commanding premiums over their faee value. Today FRNs represent essentially 100% of the paper money in circulation.

The First $1 MPCs: Good Until C-Day

Military payment eertificates (MPCs) are different in several ways from US federal paper money; they were intended for eireulation abroad by US military personnel in wartime, occupied countries, and in weak economies. Ameriean military personnel were paid exelusively with MPCs, intended for use only on military bases. They were issued by the Department of Defense and not through the Treasury department. From 1946 through 1973, thirteen different series were used, and none remain valid as eurreney today. Denominations of MPCs inelude 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1, $5, $10, and $20. They were printed in part with fluoreseent inks that glow under ultraviolet light. This seeurity element introduced with MPCs is now common around the world. All $1 MPCs measure 4-3/8 x 2-5/8 inches;

A 06365896 A
FOR USE ONLY IN UNITED STATES MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BY UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE RULES AND REGULATIONS
SERIES 461 ONE DOLLAR
$1

This somewhat drab first-series $1 MPC was followed by other issues sporting more elaborate scrollwork, beautiful vignettes, and military scenes.

fractional denominations are narrower, larger denominations are longer (all justifying the "odd-size" classification!)

All MPC series were exchangeable for federal currency, or traded for the subsequent series on an unannounced conversion day ("C-day.") The previous series was then rendered invalid, to discourage speculation and black markets. The first series 461 was issued in September 1946. It was withdrawn on a surprise C-day of March 10, 1947. Like other currency types, MPCs are widely collected today.

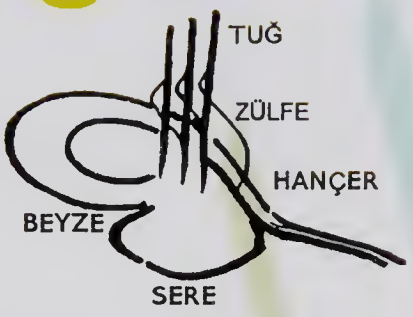
The Last US $1 Bills? Really?

America's latest dollar bill is the Federal Reserve note series of 2013, with the signatures of current Treasurer Rosa Gumataotao Rios and Secretary of the Treasury Jack Lew. But proposed legislation now in the US Congress (Senate Bill 1888) is trying to put an end to the one-dollar bill. The intent is to "reduce waste and implement cost savings" for the government. The one-cent and nickel coins are also targeted. The bill proposes that the government's hoards of Anthony dollar coins be declared obsolete, and that little-used Sacagawea, presidential, and native American dollar coins replace the dollar bill.

So what will happen to our ubiquitous dollar bill? Will it be the last of an American denomination that has provided attractive designs and colorful reminders of our country's monetary history? Will the $1 bill survive if the legislation in Congress fails? Will it be suspended like its Continental ancestor, only to be reinstated when the planned coin substitutes fail? Will it depreciate until it is "not worth a George"? Will its dimensions be shrunk further to some other odd size? Will it be recalled on a surprise C-day? The suspense mounts; stay tuned. In the meantime—save some today in case they all disappear!

Could our current (series 2013) Federal Reserve Note become America's last $1 bill, and replaced by these golden-colored coins? At least the George Washington Presidential dollar is one of the options!

Understanding the Tughra



by Mark Benvenuto

It's no real surprise that in the United States, most numismatic collectors concentrate either on US and Canadian coinage, or on the coins from foreign countries where the alphabet is a western one. After all, the US is a big country, as is our next door neighbor Canada, and we all generally read English, and thus use a western alphabet. While this is understandable, it is also a bit disappointing, as some of the most beautiful coins in terms of their inscriptions come from farther east. For almost one thousand years, coins issued from what might be called Islamic lands—once the Ottoman Empire—have very attractive writing on them, usually dominating both sides. This is because the Koran forbids the creation of images—since those images may themselves be worshipped in lieu of God. Thus, Islamic calligraphy developed to a high and fine art, and is still today considered a beautiful art form. Along the lines of Islamic calligraphy though has grown a specific symbol, seen on many coins throughout several countries, both medieval and modern. We're talking about the tughra.

If you have ever seen coins from the Ottoman Empire, or many of the lands that sprang up after its demise, you have probably noticed a complex symbol that resembles a hand. That's the tughra. And while it's tempting to say that this is simply some sort of representation of a past ruler's hand, there is so much more to it.

One of the wonderful legends of the tughra is that the first Ottoman ruler to use it, Orhan, also called Orhan Bey, was a man in the mold of the warrior kings, a man of action and not one of letters, and that when he had a treaty to sign, being illiterate he placed his inked hand on the treaty as his mark. The lettering was supposedly then filled in by his advisors. It's a great story, and even though Orhan did a great deal of fighting to expand his empire, the Ottoman rulers were actually pretty well educated for rulers of the day, and the whole thing may just be a great myth.

What isn't a myth though is that this hand-shaped symbol is complex in design and thus difficult to counterfeit, and has been studied and named in all in parts. Here is a general breakdown of those parts:

1. The tug. Three lines extend upward, which could indeed represent three fingers, or could represent Europe, Asia, and Africa, all continents where the Empire held sway.
2. The beyze. This looks like the palm of a left hand that has been pressed to paper, but may also represent the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, the two large

bodies of water bordering much of the Empire.

3. The sere. This part of the tughra, which appears to be the base of the palm of a hand, has also been as a spot in which to place letters. This usually meant the Emperor's name, although prayers for his success could also be placed here, if there was room.
4. The hancer. This portion of the tughra, jutting out to the right, could definitely be a thumb, but has also been said to represent a sword, the source of the ruler's might and strength throughout the Empire.
5. The zulfe. These somewhat smaller, rather wavy lines seem to connect the upright tug and the right-pointing hancer. They could be part of a person's palm, but have also been said to represent the east-to-west movement of the Turks as the Empire expanded.

Add to all this that each tughra was specific to a ruler and you have both an official symbol and a way of dating each coin bearing it.

When it comes to finding coins with the tughra on them, a collector has a great deal from which to choose. The symbol has appeared on just about everything in the Ottoman Empire, from the little copper pieces, through just about all the silver denominations at one time or another, up to the heavyweights, the gold coinage. Prices will vary widely, even among copper, or silver, or gold, as the designs changed as one emperor died and another ascended the throne. Some rulers lasted longer, and thus were able to issue more coins.

But if medieval coinage with its individually struck pieces seems a bit too strange and arcane, if you have always stayed with one US series or another, a look through the *Standard Catalog of World Coins* from the twentieth century will fill a person in on the many places one can find the tughra after the Ottoman Empire was dismantled by Britain and France at the end of World War I.

Tughras litter the coinage designs of modern day Turkey, again from low denomination pieces all the way up to the gorgeous, big, gold 250 piastre pieces. Certainly gold will be expensive, but a person could build a collection of the copper and silver without too much outlay.

A bit like the coins of Turkey, tughras can be seen on numerous coins of what is now Pakistan. Many of the smaller denomination coins, the annas and the rupees of the late 1940's, produced right when Pakistan won its independence from Britain, are still inexpensive enough today that you can find them in dealer bargain boxes.

The coinage of Egypt is another place one can find numerous tughras, again from the smaller copper pieces all the way up. The calligraphy is once again beautiful, and again, in many cases the prices are very low.

In the past few decades, for whatever reason or reasons, tughras have been largely replaced with other national symbols. But the three countries we just mentioned, as well as a few others, all have a history of using this complex, storied, beautiful design on their coins. If you are looking for some new challenge in your collecting, stepping out of the norm and to coins that sport this piece of artistic calligraphy might just prove to be a fun challenge.

The California Gold Rush

by Jim Hunt

Johann "John" Augustus Sutter, the German-born Swiss pioneer whose mill was so famously associated with the California Gold Rush.

This is a topic with which all of you have some familiarity. In addition to providing the country with vast amounts of native gold, the Gold Rush led to the early population of California and the West. In 1848 the entire population of California was about 14,000 (Indians not included). By 1852, the population had swelled to about 250,000. California became a state on September 9, 1850, without ever going through territorial status.

The gold discovery was first reported on the East Coast by the *New York Herald* on August 19, 1848. "Gold discoveries" designed to sell newspapers were a frequent occurrence. So people did not get excited about someone reporting that gold had been discovered some place. But all that was about to change. California Military Governor Colonel Richard B. Mason verified that there was a gold find of substantial proportions in California. Samples of the gold had already been coined at the Philadelphia Mint: the 1848 $2.50 with the letters "CAL" stamped on the reverse. While the news of the discovery began to leak out, President Polk's message to Congress December 5, 1848, was the final piece of evidence of the find that set off the California Gold Rush. President Polk was very happy to make this announcement because he had been criticized for conducting a war with Mexico from which nothing of value had been obtained. Reports of the amounts of gold being obtained in California soon circulated all over the world.

The world in 1848 included potato famine in Ireland, revolutions in Europe, and people from all over the world seeking opportunities. In addition to Americans, the Gold Rush brought people from Europe, South America, Central America, Mexico, Asia, Hawaii, and Australia to California. Most were younger men seeking to make a quick fortune. The idea was to make a lot of money quickly and go and buy that farm or start that business.

Dated to January 19, 1848, and ostensibly (but doubtfully) showing John Marshall, this image is of Sutter's Mill, the place in Coloma, California, where the Gold Rush started, about a dozen miles northwest of modern day Sacramento.

At one time, there were about 500 ships in San Francisco Bay. Most were abandoned as their crews deserted them and left to search for gold.

The original discovery of gold took place in the tailrace of a saw mill being built by John Sutter, a Swiss immigrant. His foreman, James Marshall, actually was the first to find the gold. At first, they tried to conceal the discovery but within a short time, the word got out. Marshall never got rich off the discovery and later in life issued cards with his signature as the discoverer in order to make some money. Sutter had a vast grant of land given him by the Mexican government. He established Sutter's Fort in Sacramento as a trading post in 1839. He had established an agricultural empire on his vast estate. One of the effects of the gold rush was to have his lands overrun by miners and the destruction of his agricultural empire. Sutter never recovered from this event.

There were three popular ways of reaching California:

- By sea around Cape Horn and later by crossing the isthmus of Panama (for those from the East Coast and Europe),
- Overland from Missouri then along the Oregon trail branching off in Wyoming to Utah and Nevada and over the Sierras via Carson pass, taking about 100 days of travel, or,
- Following the Santa Fe trail, then along the Gila River to Southern California also requiring about 100 days of travel.

The trip around the horn could take about six months because of the slowness of the vessels (true, the *Flying Cloud* actually made the trip in 89 days but clipper ships were designed to move freight, not passengers). Going across the Isthmus shortened the trip considerably but necessitated catching a ship on the Pacific side. The Pacific mail steamships were operating

by February 1849, and a few sailing vessels were also available but very slow and unpredictable. Sometimes the sailing vessels had to go to Hawaii before they could catch the trade winds necessary to take them to San Francisco. A railroad was constructed across Panama, but that was not completed until January 1855. It changed a five-day trip through the jungles to a few hours by train, about 60 miles.

Miners from China (20,000 by 1852), Australia, and South America came by ship, often via the Hawaiian Islands.

The travel to California was arduous and not at all accomplished easily. Many 49er's perished enroute to the El Dorado, either by accidents or disease.

People bound for California often joined companies who would share the cost of transportation and the equipment expected to be needed when they arrived in California. As to the equipment, there was a lot of misinformation given to prospective miners such as equipment that didn't serve the purpose for which it was intended, and if they relied on it, they wasted their money. The companies generally dissolved after reaching their destination and their members took off for the hills independently.

When they arrived in California, they usually needed equipment for mining and all needed supplies for daily living. They were shocked by the astronomical prices charged for every-

The image above of mining on the American River gives a hint of the wide array of individuals and the ragtag groups suffering through deprivation and difficulties, often ill-equipped, in the hopes of striking it rich.

Posters and "sailing cards" such as this one beckoned to the adventure and avarice in every red-blooded male throughout the nation, and beyond our borders as well.

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thing. Of course, just about everything had to be imported. Merchant Sam Brannan bought iron pans at 20 cents each and sold them at prices ranging from $8 to $16 each. The merchants with goods to sell usually fared out better than most of the miners. Merchants and saloon keepers provided the first banking services in California; anyone with a safe to store valuables entered this business.

Two of the successful Sacramento merchants, Huntington and Hopkins, parlayed their fortunes into financing the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, the Western part of the transcontinental railroad which was completed in 1869. Many of the former Chinese miners provided the labor force used in building the Central Pacific Railroad.

Those miners who were in California or Oregon in 1848-49 fared out pretty well. The easy pickings were available the first few years of the Gold Rush but as time went on, and with so many miners in California, an estimated 100,000 by 1852, many never earned enough to pay for their trip. In the first few years of the Gold Rush, foreigners worked alongside Americans and no one particularly cared. But as the gold was less easy to find, the Americans became envious of the foreign miners and forced them to establish camps of their own. The rationale used was that this is American gold and foreigners should have no right to mine it. The state later passed a tax on all foreign miners. They had to pay $20 per month for the privilege of mining in California. Many of the foreign miners from Mexico and Chile left the state and returned home. African-Americans were among the earlier participants in the Gold Rush. Whereas many of them came as slaves, others who escaped slavery or were freemen also arrived to try to make their fortunes.

A side story which you may find interesting: A successful Georgia miner wanted to return home after a year. He had used his slaves to do the work on the mine. He cut a deal with his lead slave whereby the lead slave would run the mining operation in his master's absence. The lead slave

An 1851 $50 lettered edge variety octagonal gold piece produced by the Moffat and Company mint under the authority of Augustus Humbert in Mount Ophir, a town in Mariposa County, California. Augustus Humbert had been appointed by President John Tyler to be the federal assayer for California. The mint closed in 1853, but the ruins are still visible.

was to remit the mine's earnings to the miner, and the slave's wife back in Georgia would receive a 10% cut of the profits. This was particularly interesting because slaves were not supposed to be educated, which obviously he was, and one wouldn't think they would have money, but they did. It then described how good the lead slave felt to be essentially on his own, in charge of a business venture, and experiencing relative freedom. The money, incidently, could be used to buy freedom for him and for his wife.

There originally were few problems with crime. Those that they did have were dealt with swiftly, flogging for minor offences, and hanging reserved for major offences like robbery and murder. The offender was often hung without a trial. As the years progressed, a criminal element descended on California in order to cash in on the riches. Australian gangs such as the Sidney Ducks and the Hounds terrorized San Francisco. The police in San Francisco had been corrupted by bribes, leading to the honest citizens taking matters into their own hands. This led to the establishment of vigilante committees in 1851 and again in 1856, where the punishment was delivered swiftly by either hanging or banishment.

While there was a lot of gold in California, there was a scarcity of currency. It seems that the miners spent most of their money just getting there. Gold dust did not serve as an effective medium of exchange. The void was filled initially by private coiners. Everyone wanted to get in on the act and create coinage. The California Gold Rush created an amazing number of different types of coins and proposed coinages. Firms actually coining gold coins in substantial quantities included: Baldwin & Co., Dubosq & Co., Dunbar & Co., Kellogg & Co., Miners Bank, Moffat & Co., Norris, Gregg. & Norris, J. S. Ormsby, Pacific Co., Schultz & Co., and Wass, Molitor & Co. Moffat & Co. was one of the largest issuers and was the longest lasting of these private minting firms (1849-53). Still other issuers either made a few gold coins or none at all. The firms with the largest number

This gorgeous piece of California Gold Rush history is a Liberty head $2.50. If graded MS-68 it would be valued at $450,000 (that's a lot of zeros). Money a little tight? The price guides place a plain old MS-60 around $85,000. Note the "CAL stamped above the eagle's head on the reverse, as an indication that the gold for this piece came from the California gold fields.

James King of William was born to William King and at birth named simply "James King", but developed his later appellation at the age of 16 to distinguish himself from other James Kings in the area. His crusading style of journalism resulted in his shooting death at the age of 34 on May 14, 1856, by James P. Casey, the competing editor of The Sunday Times *in San Francisco, with whom he had a personal feud. Vigilantes gathered and soon amounted to thousands of men, who then gave Casey a hearing, pronounced him guilty, and hanged him on May 22, 1856, the day of King's funeral.*

of surviving coins are Moffat & Co., Wass, Molitor, & Co., and Kellogg & Co. along with coins of the US Assay Office (1851-1853) which also have experienced a good survival rate. Many of these coins by other private firms are scarce today because they were discredited.

James King of William, a crusading newspaper editor, had the US Assay Office conduct an assay of many of the private coins. They were all found to be deficient and subsequently melted at the US Assay Office. Another assay conducted later by Eckfeld and DuBois at the Philadelphia Mint found most to be within about 1% of the stated value. Dubosq & Co. coins actually exceeded the stated value by 2%. But the damage had been done and the mass melting was carried out to the chagrin of the private minting companies.

The US Assay Office coined only $50 slugs at the time. With a shortage of coins locally, because of the melting, a charge of 3% was required to change a $50 slug. This actually defeated the purpose of melting underweight coins because most were within about 1% of their face value. This led to Moffat and Humbert requesting that they be allowed to coin gold pieces of less value then $50.

California "fractional gold" was initially produced for small change using honest gold, but in later years (up to early 20th century) in clad metal solely as souvenirs.

Permission was eventually received and $20 and $10 coins were minted by the US Assay Office. This brought about a quick demise of most of the private coinage by 1852. Moffat & Co. actually operated the US Assay Office on behalf of the federal government. Augustus Humbert was the federal government's official representative and assayer.

Also worthy of mention is that at the time, a number of foreign coins were also legal tender in the United States and remained so until 1857.

The need for small change was filled by jewelers who made quarters, halves, and dollars. Joseph Brothers was the first to mint these coins. The initial criteria for producing these coins was the fact that non-legal tender underweight foreign silver coins the approximate size of a quarter or half dollar passed current for a quarter or half dollar. The small denomination coins were made similarly underweight. The establishment of a US mint in 1854, and with the coinage of gold in 1854 and silver in 1855, soon finished off the private coinage. The small denomination gold coins, however, had proved popular as souvenirs as they were sent to the folks back home, and continued to be made until 1882.

Gold and silver remained the mainstay of currency in California until World War I. An exception was the use of national gold bank notes used in the 1870's. They were more convenient to use than bags of gold and silver and they were 100% backed by gold.

The winter of 1855 was very dry and the lack of water essentially halted nearly all placer mining. A recession ensued; hard rock mining and hydraulic mining eventually replaced most of the placer mining activities. The Gold Rush ended in 1855 and the Gold Rush era ended by 1859 according to Charles A. Fracchia, founder and president of the San Francisco Historical Society.

At the end of the era, in 1859, the United States got its first emperor. The eccentric San Franciscan, Joshua A. Norton, declared himself both emperor of the United States and protector of Mexico. Thus ended one of the most exciting eras in US history. An era that also provided numismatists with a rich array of private coinage.

California continued to produce large quantities of gold. Hard rock mining and dredging were the primary methods used to obtain the gold. Hydraulic mining was prohibited by law in 1883 because of the severe environmental damage caused to streams and rivers. Many miners chose to remain in California after the Gold Rush and engaged in farming and manufacturing. They provided a foundation for building the economic power that California is today.

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California Token Spotlight

Shining on: The Senate Saloon, Santa Rosa

by Merle Avila

One of the sad things that happened in Santa Rosa between the two wars was the death, in 1922, of Jake Luppold, "The Mayor of Main Street." Luppold had been one of the community's true characters and his Senate Saloon at Second and Main, just south of the courthouse, was among the busiest taverns in the town. There was a remarkable collection of junk in the Senate. The product of the bartender's recent surgery might be on display in a quart jar on the bar. Sometimes it was a mountain lion, shot by one of the clients, hanging from the ceiling until the tip of its tail just touched the floor. And, after the night in 1908 that jake burned the "hoodoo auto" while the whole county cheered, there was the molten metal remains of a red dodge touring car hanging from the rafters.

The prank had started with a familiar burst of Luppold bombast. A butcher named Viers had gone south, literally. He had gone to Mexico owing many people money, including Luppold. In exchange for a worthless promissory note, Jake had laid claim to the Dodge, which he then complained about bitterly, as not being worth half the debt.

Among the customers listening on this night in 1908 was Chris Donovan, the hop broker, who had also had a bad financial year. Hop prices had been at rock bottom. Donovan, nicknamed "the Uncrowned King of Ireland" by Luppold, had a few more beers and suggested to the bar owner that the Dodge was a jinx, the cause of the low hop prices, the unsettled economy, and whatever else Luppold wanted to include. What they needed to do, they agreed, was to destroy this jinx and make life safe for honest beer-drinking Santa Rosans once more.

A month before the election in 1908, Luppold applied to the city for permission to burn the car in the middle of Main Street, in front of the Senate Saloon, on election night. Reporter Herbert Slater sensed there was a story here and filed it with the wire services. It was picked up in Chicago and Boston and all over the country. Luppold received more than 100 letters which were about equally divided among those who wanted the car, those who had further instructions on exorcism, and widows who wanted Jake.

On the appointed night, Luppold was in fine form. His candidate, William Howard Taft, was winning. And he was about to be rid of the accursed Dodge. The bonfire itself drew a

Jake Luppold outside The Senate, c. 1918. L to R: Henry Carlton, Mr. Harris, Jake Luppold, unknown, and Tom Campion. In 1908, Luppold drew national attention when he had a "hoodoo" automobile burned in front of his saloon.

Santa Rosa, K-92

Santa Rosa, K-92A

crowd that filled Main Street for two blocks in either direction. Donovan brought a symbolic bale of hops to toss on the flames. The crowd roared. The metal was still warm when they hoisted the wreckage to the rafters of the saloon. It is said that hop prices soared in the years that followed.

The Dodge's carcass stayed in the saloon until Jake died. When he was gone, his friends began to tell the tales that would have made Jake blush—stories of the Thanksgiving feasts Jake gave for the poor every year, of the orphans he trotted over to McNamara's haberdashery for new clothes, of the stack of IOUs "a foot and a half high" they found on his desk. "The best free lunch in town," Santa Rosa men said of the Senate Saloon. And Jake Luppold? "Well, say now, do you remember the night Jake burned the hoodoo auto?"

Santa Rosa, K-92B

Numismatic Luminary

by Jim Hunt

Our Numismatic Luminary was born in East Texas, and lived in 14 towns in five states across the South attending nine different schools until graduating from high school. How did this ever happen? Well, his dad was exploring for oil for an oil company. But then, he lived in nine towns and six states for college, Navy service, and career. Finally, he moved to San Diego in 1967, but this too was interrupted by a one-year job assignment in Germany. Our Numismatic Luminary has a bachelor's degree from the University of Texas, Austin, and a master's from the University of Southern California. Now retired, he was a software project manager in the defense industry, developing many computerized combat direction systems for Navy warships and surveillance aircraft. He was then a software engineering consultant to the Navy.

As a US Navy lieutenant, he was combat information center officer and navigator aboard a guided missile frigate serving in the Caribbean, Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. Then he became a computer programming instructor at a training center.

Our Numismatic Luminary, Jim Wells, has a number of hobby interests. I venture that numismatics leads the pack, which includes genealogy, writing, history, travel, church choir, and family: wife Bobbie, three daughters, and four grandchildren. Does his family support his numismatic interests? Jim says yes; he is trying to instill the pleasures of collecting into his grandkids, like his grandfather did for him.

Jim has a limited area of numismatic collecting, only US and European coins, hard times and Civil War tokens, and paper money of colonial times and the Republic of Texas. He says he has narrowed down the scope of his collection to focus on these few areas of numismatics!

His favorite collecting story evolved out of his genealogical research. He discovered that his great-great-great grandfather had fought and died in the 1815 Battle of New Orleans. This discovery piqued his interest in the War of 1812. His research led to an article in *The Numismatist*, a "best article of the year" in TCN, an award-winning coin exhibit, and four speaking presentations which helped him win the NASC Speaker of the Year Award.

Jim belongs to ANA, CSNA, NASC, San Diego Numismatic Society (SDNS), the International Numismatic Society of San Diego (INSSD), and the Numismatic Literary Guild (NLG). He first joined the ANA in 1951, but didn't have a local coin club until he joined the SDNS in 1970. He has especially enjoyed several ANA conventions, an ANA tour of Nevada's Comstock Lode, and three

Jim Wells receiving the 2012 NASC Speaker of the Year award, one of the many accolades received for his extensive hobby support and involvement including writing, exhibiting, and speaking. Jim's a true renaissance man.

ANA summer seminars. He has served as secretary and newsletter editor of SDNS and on the board of directors of CSNA.

He has received numerous awards: the NASC outstanding club publication (*SDNS Bulletin*) for five consecutive years, 2005-09 when he was the editor. ANA named his *SDNS Bulletin* the outstanding local numismatic publication for 2009. TCN has awarded him "best article of the year" eight times. The NLG has presented him with a plaque for best article and another for extraordinary merit in club publications, both for articles in TCN. NASC named Jim speaker of the year for 2012 .

The most important numismatic event in his life, Jim says, was a visit to his grandfather's house when he was young. His grandfather had a beautiful coin cabinet, but only remnants of his former collection. The drawers included an array of 18th and 19th century coins: bust quarters and half dollars, worn half-cents and large cents, two- and three-cent pieces, a fugio cent, a 20-cent piece, some Liberty seated dimes, four Isabella quarters, a commemorative gold dollar and a few dozen other coins. Jim was awed by the display. Now the best part is that his grandfather gifted the entire collection to his grandson, the instantly-hatched young numismatist, our future Numismatic Luminary, Jim Wells.

As you can tell from the awards listed above, Jim is an accomplished editor. He is also an accomplished author and exhibitor. Jim has had over two dozen articles published on US coins, foreign coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and numismatic museums. His articles have appeared in TCN, *The Numismatist*, *World Coin News* and *Coin World*. He has exhibited fugio cents and type sets of US quarters, half-dimes, half-dollars, and gold dollars (each using at least one coin from his grandfather's collection). He has also exhibited foreign coins depicting family trees of Queen Victoria , King Christian of Denmark, William the Conqueror, and the British Tudor and Stuart dynasties. He has

exhibited paper money of colonial times, the Republic of Texas, and the Confederate States of America. His other exhibits include coins, tokens, and medals of the Panama-California Exposition, Battle of New Orleans, and Gilbert Stuart artwork in numismatics. He has won multiple best-of-show at CSNA, at the Golden State Coin Show (GSCS) and seven times at San Diego's Coinarama. He also won four first-place awards in four different exhibit classes at the ANA conventions.

Jim also enjoys constructing elaborately-animated Powerpoint presentations of most of the above topics for meetings at the SDNS (including several installation banquets), the INSSD, the Greater Orange County Coin Club, the GSCS educational forum, two CSNA educational symposiums, two ANA convention "Money Talks", and the Chula Vista Genealogical Society.

His advice to beginning collectors: "I enjoy having a variety of coins, and have collected in many areas. Without many mentors, I was unaware of an oft repeated rule to 'Buy the highest quality items you can afford!' Instead, I have acquired a wide range of lower and middle-graded examples just to complete a series or have an example of an interesting collectible. This has enabled me to study, exhibit, and write articles about many numismatic fields. Appreciate the history and artistry represented in numismatics!"

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It Makes Cents:

Faded Initials

by Dr. Sol Taylor

I floated the theory as far back as sixty years ago that there must have been a few 1909VDB dies where the initials were not completely removed as required by order of the Treasury. That step ordered by Secretary McVeigh had mint engravers polish off the initials on the hundreds of dies used in minting the 27 million 1909VDB cents in the few days of August, 1909. These polished dies were still in use through the next few months of production of 1909 cents. It probably also resulted in unknown number of dies that were used in 1910 to produce 1910 Lincoln cents. I came to this conclusion after examining hundreds of 1910 cents and noticed a good percent had grind marks at the lower rear including a few with the wheat tips polished off.

After examining a few thousand 1910 cents, I found a few where there appeared to be a trace of one or more of the initials VDB. None was strong enough for a photo, but a few other collectors including Walter Breen, Bill Fivaz, and Sterling Rachootin all agreed that if my theory was correct, at least one good example of 1910VDB cent will show up. Around 1990 I sold a pretty good example to Selby Unger of 18th Avenue Rare Coins in Brooklyn. It has since been resold. About the same time Bill Fivaz discovered a 1910 matte proof cent which appeared to have a trace of the initials and it was sold at a Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors (SLCC) mail bid sale about 15 years ago. Walter Breen examined one specimen and wrote an attribution letter to accompany the coin which was also sold at a SLCC mail bid sale. To date, no certification service has certified a 1910 "VDB" cent (or a 1910S "VDB" cent).

In a Bowers & Merena auction in 1995, Dave Bowers commented on one lot described as a 1909S VDB cent in which it was originally listed as a "1909S" cent since the initials "VDB" were so faint as to miss being noticed when the coin was listed for auction. It can be safely assumed this one die (at least) was used to strike more than this one coin and such "weak VDB" 1909 SVDB cents exist.

Anyone with UNC or AU 1910 cents (or 1910S cents) can check to see what percentage of such coins show the grinding marks at the lower rear rim. In a recent media story, one excited collector was convinced that he had found a 1910 "VDB" cent and went all the way to Atlanta to find Bill Fivaz for his opinion. The verdict was "uncertain".

It is still a faint hope that at least one distinctive 1910 "VDB" or 1910S "VDB" cent will be found and attributed by one of the major certification services. When, and if, that occurs, my long held theory would be validated.

The Emerging Hobbyist

by Michael S. Turrini

Over the past several issues of TCN, we've had several guest commentators who have shared their insights on youth numismatics and the broader appeal to young adults, professionals, seniors, and others. This issue we'll revert to my own commentary and thoughts.

First, recently the Cupertino Coin Club had its annual *Youth Night*, and from the program and *Show and Tells*, the following suggestions were shared:

- Youth today have lots going on with less time for hobbies.
- Parents and adults, to encourage or to entice, should save foreign coins from travel and pass to their children or neighbors' children.
- The same can apply to loose pocket change.
- Free time can be reserved for hobbies such as numismatics.
- While the Internet might distract, sites such as the ANA and United States Mint offer much.

These points may be well-known, but these do offer some suggestions toward the future of our hobby.

Second, recently I had an encounter with a 13 year-old middle schooler and his first venture into our world of money, and it proved a positive experience, for the youngster that same day joined his, hopefully, first coin club.

Among the lessons offered here are the following: one, engage the youngster, ask them something about themselves. For example, sports or favorite television programs are fine openers. Pets are another; and in this case, he has two cats, who sleep with him, one dog, and six chickens but no rooster. LOL! Two, do not talk down to the young person nor pass to them old blue and taped Whitman folders. Give them something really useful: a magnifying glass, binder sleeves or a binder, or a current *Red Book*, not an edition ten years old. With this particular middle schooler, fellow CSNA Director Herb Miles gave him a slabbed high grade, yet common, Morgan dollar, which he immediately treasured, and refused my purchase offers!

In short, treat the youngster with respect, give him or her your attention, and contribute something tangible which they can utilize. I'm sure others around the state can offer recommendations and true to life stories that have attracted not just youngsters into our hobby but adults as well.

Ending, I regularly lecture at my high school, which was my career for three decades, and being involved with

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from the
So-Called Guy

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the local Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum I have access and use of many artifacts, photographs, and documents, real history you can hold in your hand, whether a telegram sent from Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, or a supposed Lincoln autograph, or a glass milk bottle with a two digit telephone number!

The same can be applied to coins, particularly ancients or medieval. The power of centuries and millenniums cannot be dismissed. Tell a youngster to open his hand and drop an old coin, a real old coin, and tell him or her, he can travel now in time.

Again, suggestions and stories are welcomed. Contact via EMPERORI@juno.com or in writing to PO Box 4104, Vallejo, California, 94590-0410.

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CSNA 133rd Convention Report

Staff

CSNA's southern convention was held November 21-22 at the same Long Beach Airport Holiday Inn as in previous years.

Attendance was generally good. There were exhibits for showgoers to enjoy, dealers on the bourse floor occupying 34 tables with stock for examination and collecting, a Boy Scout merit badge clinic (though unfortunately no Boy Scouts; apparently we need to do a better job of letting those young folks know about the event in the future), a CSNA board meeting, a meeting and auction for the California Exonumist Society, hourly door prizes, and a Saturday evening banquet with auction benefiting the CSNA general fund, entertainment, and the presentation of awards. There was truly something for everybody.

One of the highlights of the Saturday evening banquet was the awarding of the CSNA Medal of Merit to Roy Iwata. The award is the association's highest award, and may be presented to a maximum of two recipients a year, but many times the year has passed with no award, as it takes an especially significant contributor, one who's gone above and beyond regular assignments and delivered "outstanding service to CSNA", and Roy has certainly attained that standard. Congratulations, Roy. The award is well-deserved.

Fifty-year members honored during the banquet were Dorothy Baber and the Whittier Coin Club. Twenty-five-year members honored were Donald R. Barsi, Chula Vista Coin Club, Arri S. Jacob, Don Ketterling, Linda Roberts, Jeff Shevlin, the Wisconsin Historical Society, and Norris Turner. Thanks to all of you for your impressive number of continuous years of membership.

From left: CSNA Treasurer Roy Iwata, President Howard Feltham, and Director Ken Stempien manned the registration desk at the entrance at various times, greeting showgoers and making sure they were entered in the hourly door prize drawing.

Above: Exhibitor Jim Wells placing some of the pieces into position in one of his displays. Right: Exhibitor Ken Spindler exhorting showgoers to vote for their favorite exhibit.

Above: ANA Past-President Walt Ostromecki looks a little puzzled here, scratching his head and wearing a piece of ANA memorabilia from past "Mickey Mouse" events where "someone" was a "voluntear"! Get it?

Next year's convention is tentatively scheduled for November 19-20, 2016, perhaps in the same place, perhaps not (rental price of the hotel property and logistics support is a large part of the equation). Be sure to pencil the date into your calendar just to keep it reserved in case the venue (and indeed, the event itself) gets the board's "green light".

Right/below: the board meeting started out in the noisy courtyard, but after a few minutes of everyone's frustration the Kimtz' offered the use of their executive suite for the remainder of the meeting. Big improvement! Thanks!

Roy Iwata (right) presented Jim Wells the first-place award in the category of US and Foreign Coins for Jim's exhibit on "Collecting U.S. Coins from A to Z". That same exhibit took the official Best-in-Show award, and another exhibit of Jim's, "The 1915 Panama-California Exposition", took first-place in the Miscellaneous category.

Roy Iwata presented Ken Spindler the People's Choice Award for Ken's exhibit on The Story of Chinese Chopmarked Silver Coins". That same exhibit also placed second in the official judged category of US and Foreign Coins.

Roy Iwata presented Andrew Woodruff the first-place award in the category of US and Foreign Currency for Andrew's exhibit on "Centennial of the United States National Bank of San Diego".

Roy Iwata presented Phil Iversen the second-place award in the Miscellaneous category for Phil's exhibit on "Fiesta De Los Angeles".

CSNA President and Convention Chairman Howard Feltham, Banquet Coordinator Joyce Kuntz, and Master of Ceremonies Phil Iversen with a well-deserved sigh of relief after another successful and enjoyable banquet to commemorate the convention. If you didn't attend in 2015, be sure to make it a point on your calendar to hit for 2016. The fellowship is as delicious as the food!

Above: would you buy a coin from this man? Banquet Auctioneer Michael Turrini kept up a lively patter as he urged attendees to bid higher for the donated lots. Right: Emcee Phil Iversen "roasted" good natured CSNA Director Bill Pfeifer as the evening's entertainment.

Tired of watching Roy Iwata have all of the fun of presenting awards, last year's Medal of Merit winner Greg Burns presented Roy with this year's Medal of Merit, recounting the many clubs Roy participates in, his endless volunteering for CSNA (NASC as well), exhibiting, chairing committees, acting as TCN's advertising manager, and overall commanding the respect of everyone in the association.

Goings On

by Greg Burns

NASC held their board meeting November 17, right when I had a business trip for my day job, so I'll rely on Recording Secretary Albertus Hoogeveen's draft minutes for that portion of this report.

Treasurer Tony Micciche reported NASC's net worth at $43,178.40, plus $772 in value in gold coins (I guess stock for next year's gold drawing). The cash flow for the quarter (I assume the third of the year) was positive. Tony's also the Finance and Budget chair, and in that role reported that the full year's cash flow was negative to the tune of $380.04.

Corresponding Secretary Harold Katzman took the action item to create a new membership application for NASC showing new rates, etc. See it in this issue. You can see Harold's regular report on page 8 of this issue.

Mary Yahalom gave some of late husband Jerry's NASC-related items to Historian George Moore III, and Phil Iversen passed along some past convention ribbons (those must have been pretty old as NASC hasn't done that for quite a while).

Awards Recognition Events Chair Mike Kittle mentioned trying to get a reduced price for the annual banquet, and suggested that the ticket price be included in the table fee paid by dealers (thereby likely getting more dealers to attend). Perhaps a change to a larger location might be considered for next year.

Gold Drawing Chair Harold Katzman reported that there was an upward adjustment made in the amount provided to the NASC member clubs based upon their ticket sales. A motion was passed that the budget for the next year's drawing would be $5,000 for gold and silver coins, and that all profits would be given to the NASC member clubs.

Lucky new Grievances Chair Don Berry said that no one was complaining, so he had nothing to report.

I'll bet a fair amount of discussion was held on the NASC 501(c)(3) status (in abeyance while the association attempts to get it retroactively reinstated). Mike Kittle is doing the great bulk of the work pro bono (fancy legal term meaning "free of charge"), but the fee to the IRS will run $850, and that entity works pretty slowly, so it make take a while. Tony Micciche helped jinn up some of our financial records to support Mike's application, and there were other forms needed to support the activity that were also arranged.

At some point, and at the behest of the CSNA board, CSNA President Howard Feltham brought up the topic of a possible merger between CSNA and NASC. NASC discussed it briefly and voted to table any further consideration until after the 2016 ANA convention (guess everyone's plate is a little full right now).

NASC voted to pay an incremental cost to have an extra 500 copies of

TCN printed up (of this issue) in order to have something to hand out at the next Long Beach expo, and I understood that 1,000 would likewise be produced of a future issue for the 2016 ANA convention. The hope is that the extra hand-out copies will introduce folks to TCN and the other benefits of association membership as an inducement to join.

Policy and Procedures Chair Harold Katzman handed out revisions to the following P&P's, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, policy and procedure committee, nominating committee, and elections committee. Sounds busy. Might be an interesting thing to put up on the website.

Publicity Chair Bob Thompson relayed that he'd advertised the association in 24 English language newspapers and 25 foreign language newspapers, and had spent $700 on ads during the year (with perhaps another $100 being spent from other sources).

Like the lucky Don Berry, NASC Sargent at Arms Glenn Franks reported that there was no excitement in his corner. Must be nice to have such a congenial team.

Webmaster Jim Phillips discussed the association site, and you can read up on some of his topics in an article elsewhere in this issue of TCN.

This is apparently a very abbreviated report, because I see from Albertus' draft minutes that the meeting started at 10:02 AM and adjourned at 2:06 PM, a marathon four hours and four minutes.

The next NASC meeting will be on Saturday, January 23, 2016, at 10:00AM at the Arcadia Masonic Center in Arcadia.

Fortunately, I was in town to attend the CSNA board meeting held on November 21, in conjunction with the Long Beach convention. The hotel was undergoing renovation and couldn't provide an appropriate meeting spot, so Joyce and Lee Kuntz generously offered to share their executive suite there at the hotel with the board to hold the meeting comfortably. Thanks to both!

President Howard Feltham reiterated that CSNA squeeked out a profit from the last convention (2014), principally because he included as credit to the activity all monies received during the event attributed to the matching-fund donation program. Howard said that bourse fees for the 2015 event were increased, and that should account for hopefully a better financial result. The consensus of the group was that if the convention couldn't generate a profit it should not be continued.

Howard also passed along the news that CSNA would be one of the co-hosts of the 2016 ANA convention in Los Angeles, the other two being NASC and the Long Beach Coin Club.

The CSNA financial year is from November though the following October according to Treasurer Roy Iwata. Roy passed out a report showing CSNA funds standing at $54,441.18 as of 10/31/15, in part due to the matching-fund donation efforts having generated $2,827 (in addition to the previous $3,000 donated by the matching-fund benefactor). Remember that the matching-fund program runs through the end of 2016, so any funds received from members and interested others are "matched" by the benefactor, a two-for-one boost!

The group discussed altering the fiscal year to a calendar year, in part to make some of the financial reporting easier to track and understand. I don't recall what the outcome of that discussion was, but Howard Feltham appointed a committee to review the financial reporting formats (Herb Miles, Ken Stempien, Roy Iwata, and Jim Hunt) and to make recommendations.

Corresponding Secretary Don Hill (also see his report on page 8), distributed name badges for the CSNA officials to wear during the convention, and said he'd be mailing out the new membership cards soon, and would include them as well with any renewals going out shortly.

As the librarian, Don also told us that he'd added new books to the library, planned on purchasing some new ones, and had removed 11 as part of a purge. In 2015 the library had 43 walk-in visitors and had lent seven books by mail. Don will be looking to list and sell some of the library's duplicate volumes.

On behalf of Webmaster Lloyd Chan's (absent), Don Hill mentioned that CSNA now has a page on Facebook (www.facebook.com/CSNA1947).

Director of Education Phil Iversen corrected the report in last TCN on the San Jose symposium attendance as being in the 30-35 range, not the 40 reported, but said that it went very well. Unfortunately the date conflicted with NASC's GSCS, though how many folks from the south would have traveled to San Jose for the symposium is likely an insignificant number. The date's been set for the southern event in 2016: April 23, and it will be held at the Holiday Inn Express, 8244 Orion Avenue in Van Nuys. Details for the 2016 northern event remain to be determined.

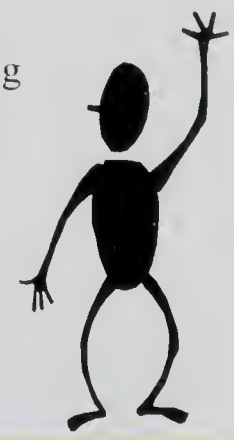
Michael Turrini took on the task of generating a speaker's list, noting that CSNA had not produced one "in over three decades." I understood he'd generate it within the next year, likely then posting it on the association website.

The board voted and approved President Feltham's appointment of Kevin Carlson as the replacement for resigning Gene Berry. Two more board positions to be filled are the director position vacated by Jeff Stahl (moving out of state), and the recording secretary position vacated by Jon Marish.

As previously mentioned, the matter of a 2016 CSNA convention hinges on the profitibility of the 2015 effort, and those details should be available for discussion well in advance of the next meeting. If an event is held, the likely date will be November 19-20, so you can pencil that in. President Feltham committed to generating a budget for any potential convention so that the group could make an informed decision.

The next CSNA board meeting will be in Tulare in March or April, details to be provided (I assume) via the association website once determined.

Though I missed the last NASC board meeting (first time in 14 years), I do attempt to get to both associations' official meetings, and would certainly love to see *you* there...



ANA Report

by Jim Hunt

Another successful convention was held this past August in Chicago (Rosemont, Illinois). There were 8,635 attendees, and 1,490 dealers and their assistants representing 422 companies. All told there were 519 tables including six government mints and agencies, 17 club tables, and the ANA Museum Showcase. Approximately 650 collectors and their guests attended the many educational programs available. More than 200 young people participated in Treasure Trivia and 46 scouts attended badge/patch workshops. The ANA gained 220 new members during the course of the show. ANA President Dr. Walter Ostromecki opened the show on the morning of August 11th welcoming everyone to the 124th ANA anniversary convention.

The Howland Wood Memorial Award for Best of Show Exhibit went to Lawrence Sekulich for his display titled "They Flap, Flutter, and Float: Various Winged Immortals Appearing on Coins from Ancient to Modern Times".

Former ANA President, Barry Stuppler, was appointed to the Consumer Affairs Committee by the new President, Jeff Garrett. Charmy Harker (The Penny Lady) was appointed to the Dealer Relations Committee. Dr. Walter Ostromecki and Dr. Donald Kagin, both from California, are members of the new ANA Board.

The ANA reminds all member clubs that you can share club news in the "Mintmark". This is a quarterly newsletter which publishes news about club educational programs, past or upcoming shows, young numismatists, anniversaries or member recruitment ideas. Please send articles and photos to Eric Holcomb at eric@holcomb.com.

You are invited to submit an exhibit at the Dallas National Money Show. The deadline for submission is January 16, 2016. A full list of rules and requirements is available at NationalMoneyShow.com. If you have any questions regarding the ANA Collector Exhibits, contact the ANA Exhibit Coordinator at (719) 482-9849 or convention@money.org.

The National Money Show is scheduled for the Kay Bailey Convention Center in Dallas, Texas, March 3 – 5, 2016. The next World's Fair of Money will be held at the Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, California, August 9 - 13, 2016. The ANA has not held a World's Fair of Money in California since the one in Los Angeles in 2009. Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for, make sure to come and bring all your friends.

We Get Letters...

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TCN, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via snail-mail to CSNA, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711, or better yet drop us an e-mail at gregsburns@gmail.com. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...

Coin Club Newsletters...

Dear Greg,

Awesome [TCN issue] as usual.

In this issue [fall 2015] page 47, you have a picture of awards for monthly news letter.

Is there any way to get a copy of their newsletter (just one of each) so we can see what a awesome newsletter looks like please.

Thank you,

—Merle Avila

President

Redwood Empire Coin Club

Thanks, Merle. Probably the easiest way is to see if Joyce Kuntz still has copies of them from the judging event she facilitated. I'll copy Joyce on this email to see if she still has them available, though I suspect she's disposed of them. (Joyce, would you please "reply all" so I know you got this, and could you answer whether you still have club publications available? Thanks...)

The only other way to get them would be from the clubs themselves, and you'd have to contact their editors to either get PDFs (most clubs use this approach to some extent) or a hard copy in the mail. I'm pretty sure any editor would be happy to support either available option to help you out. Contact info for each club (often including an email address) is in their club listing in TCN, but let's first wait and see if Joyce is able to help.

Regards,

Greg

Missing Your TCN?

We occasionally get reports of readers either missing an issue or getting it late. We use bulk rate to help save on postage, and it carries a lower priority at the post office than does first-class mail, and therefore "takes a backseat" when resources are strained and something "has to give". Please be patient, especially around holiday time when catalogs and other items crowd the post office.

Also, we've seen several instances where an incorrect mailing address was provided, so if in doubt please email the editor to double-check that your mailing address has been properly received by our service provider.

Thanks!

RIP John Daniel Sears

Resident of Concord and past CSNA President (1981-1983) John Sears, 87, died September 4. John was born in San Francisco to the late Garret Cleary Sears and Ellen (Nellie) Connelly Sears in 1927. He served his country in the US Army during the Korean War. John was a retired chef with 28 years of service at UC Hospital in San Francisco, and 28 years of service at Athenian School in Danville. He was a member of Knights of Columbus and St. Francis of Assisi Church in Concord. John is survived by his son Kevin Sears, sisters Joan Sheirer (late Stan) and Ina Young (Harold) as well as many nieces and nephews. John was preceded in death by his wife Phyllis in 1992.

John's CSNA presidency covered a time when some controversial discussion on switching from two to one convention a year was active. John noted the difficulty of squeezing a profit from these activities (still a constant concern, even today) and was a proponent of reducing the frequency to one show alternating from north to south year-to-year, a tactic that was eventually adopted. John also urged CSNA members to support the name change from "San Francisco Assay Office" to "San Francisco Mint" (HR 6275, introduced to Congress in 1982 by Representative David Dreier).

In addition, over the years John had been active in the Northern California Numismatic Association and was charter member #1 of the San Francisco Coin Club, having founded it in October, 1960. In 1980 John was honored as a "Numismatic Ambassador" by *Numismatic News* when that program was still active.

Visitation and a vigil service were held September 10 at Ouimet Brothers Concord Funeral Chapel, and a funeral liturgy was held at St. Francis of Assisi Church. John was interred at San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery, Gustine. Memorials may be made to Martinez Hospice, 200 Muir Road, Martinez, CA 94553.

Counterfeit Gold

Dwight Manley recently discovered a fake South African gold Krugerrand coin in a fake NGC holder and called it "frighteningly deceptive." Numismatic Guaranty Corp. has confirmed that the holder and coin are both counterfeit. The counterfeit quarter-ounce "2005, MS-70" Krugerrand in a counterfeit NGC holder was purchased in Fullerton where Manley owns and operates Fullerton Coins & Stamps.

Manley later inspected the coin, and, "it just didn't look quite right. I did a side-by-side, inch-by-inch comparison between the encapsulated coin the store purchased and the obverse and reverse photos on the NGC website. The reproduction of the NGC hologram on the fake is almost dead on, the same."

More information, including diagnostics, can be found online at www.coinworld.com/news/world-coins/2015/11/california-dealer-discovers-fake-krugerrand-in-fake-holder.html.

CSNA 48th Annual Southern Educational Symposium

Saturday, April 23, 10:00am - 4:00pm
Holiday Inn Express
8244 Orion Avenue, Van Nuys

Enjoy an entire day with four experts speaking on a broad variety of numismatic topics, interesting exhibits on display, gifts for young numismatists under the age of 18, and door-prizes. Parking and attendance are free. Lunch break from noon to 1pm.

Speakers and their topics are still to be determined, but reserve the date *now*, while you still have open time in your calendar and can plan ahead. There are no plans for an association luncheon at the event, but there are plenty of restaurants of all types in the immediate area: Denny's (right next door), a variety of fast food options, the famous Original Tommy's (two blocks—within walking distance), and others.

More info: CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen at 818-509-9774 or phil_iversen@yahoo.com.

Looking for NASC Election Material?

In order to set the election cycle straight (it became out of sync with the previous official bylaws) the NASC bylaws were changed recently to have the installation of officers performed at the Golden State Coin Show (probably at the banquet) in even numbered years, and the bylaws have been newly changed to accommodate that cycle. That means we should be receiving candidate statements sometime prior to our summer 2016 issue to support a timely vote.

Professionalism You Can Use!

The rules of the game are constantly changing and unless you're involved in the rare coin business daily, you're bound to miss something. Making decisions in today's perplexing market climate is a daunting task. To sell or not to sell. It may be a buyer's market, but what should I buy? Am I acquiring the right coins *at the right prices* or is there a better strategy? How do I know whether to send my uncertified coins to PCGS, NGC or ANACS; what about CAC? Are auctions a good choice and are all auction houses the same? What are my coins really worth and how do I go about selling them? I just inherited a collection, but where can I find trustworthy, expert assistance? If you've asked yourself any of these questions or have others, I cordially invite you to call or email for *independent* and *unbiased* answers. When venturing into the numismatic marketplace, doesn't it make sense to have a seasoned professional working on your side?

During my career, I've been involved in nearly every facet of the numismatic scene. Now, strictly a professional consultant, I can offer a highly valuable set of "non-dealer" services.

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National Silver Dollar Roundtable • Society of Paper Money Collectors
Member: Professional Currency Dealers Association • Numismatic Consumer Alliance • Industry Council for Tangible Assets

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Small World

While traveling on business for my day job, I (Editor Greg Burns) was in Madrid, Spain, and noticed there was an event going on at the hotel I was staying at titled, "The Coin Conference". What a coincidence! Turns out the hotel was hosting an event coordinated by a company that simply holds conferences, but two of the many different types include ones that pluck at a numismatist's heart strings: the Coin Conference and the Currency Conference, each held at various venues throughout the world, and catering to those in the actual business and production side of what fascinates us most. Over 230 delegates from more than 30 countries attended, virtually every world mint and national bank being represented, as well as a host of companies representing the distribution and industrial side of the business.

Who knew that such things existed. I lounged around their entrance for a while hoping to see if there were any freebie giveaways, but alas the only freebie I managed to sneak away with was a copy of their publication, *Mint News Quarterly*.

I spoke briefly with one of the gentlemen coordinating the affair, an Andrew Peel, and thought the whole thing was fascinating. I would have loved to have been able to attend one of the workshops, but alas the registration fee for the conference was, as I recall, something along the order of a couple thousand bucks or so, and it would have taken a ton of free samples to justify that!

NASC Gold Drawing Results

The Nona G. Moore Member Club Gold Benefit Drawing of 2015 had the best results ever. This year the NASC board of directors elected to take the profits of the drawing and give them back to the clubs. Over $1,000 in bonus checks were mailed out to the clubs, and ranged from $9 to $138. Member Club Gold Benefit Drawing Chairman Harold Katzman thanks his dedicated committee members for all there help and support: Tony Micciche, Alex Jaramillo, Mary Yahalom, Virginia Bourke, Jim Hunt, and Brett Johnson.

The 2016 drawing will be the largest collection of gold coins in over 20 years, featuring 35 gold coins including an MS-64 St. Gauden's $20, MS-61 Indian $10, MS $5 US, a smattering of other US gold, Austrian 20 corona, two French 20 francs, British sovereigns and half-sovereigns, Mexican gold and Canadian maple leafs, etcetera, totaling over $6,000 in gold value. All of them will be on display at the NASC table at the Anaheim ANA convention in August of 2016.

For more information about the 2016 gold drawing contact Harold Katzman at vicekid2@earthlink.net.

CSNA Library Does Digital Files for Club Programs

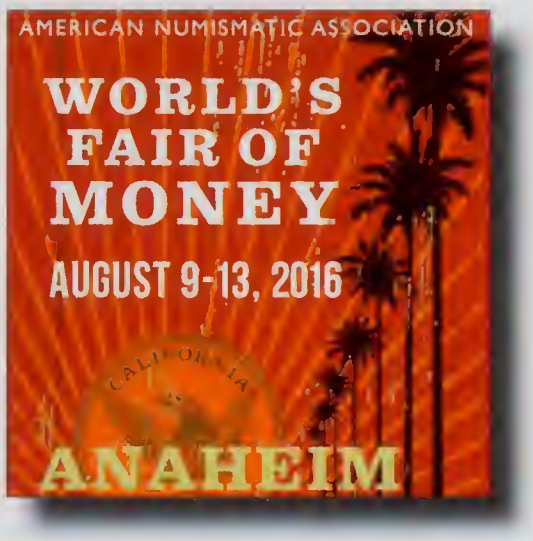
Browse on over to www.calcoin.org/library and scroll to the bottom of the page and you'll find a series of programs suitable for presentation to your local coin club (or for simply viewing), that are PDF files formatted similar to the ubiquitous Powerpoint presentations we've all come to love.

They're very convenient, and the available titles include topics like famous women on coins, world trade dollars, half-cents to two-cent US coppers, coins and early Christianity, hard-times tokens, altered coins, odd-shaped world coins, ancient coins, confederate states currency, and the list goes on. Best news? No check-out line or fee!

If you have any questions or special requests, send an email to file custodian Herb Miles at hmiles10@comcast.net.

Anaheim ANA Convention Right Around the Corner

Be sure the set aside the dates of August 9-13 next year for the convention (free to ANA members). It will be held at the convention center at 777 Convention Way in Anaheim. Mention "ANA/World's Fair of Money" to get a $195/night rate from the host hotel, the Anaheim Hilton (800-445-8667), www.hiltonanaheimhotel.com. Reservations must be made by July 5, 2016, to get the low rate.



Enjoying Your Hobby?

Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.

Around the State...

Club Reporter—North
Sally Johnson
P.O. Box 10416
San Jose, CA 95157-1416
SallyJohnsonTCN@aol.com

Club Reporter—South
Virginia Bourke
10601 Vista Camino
Lakeside, CA 92040-1605
vlbourke@cox.net

Ginny's Gleanings: Summer is over but the warm weather continues. There are lots of coin shows planned for the next six months so everyone should be able to find that special coin for their collection. Most of the clubs in the south enjoyed picnics, barbeques, potlucks, ice cream socials, and best of all, the company of fellow club members this past summer. This is also the period when most clubs are looking for new officers. If you haven't ever been an officer, please consider it. Most of the time, it is really not that hard and past officers will be only too happy to assist in any problem that arises. You may find that you actually enjoy it! "Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced". —James Baldwin

Sally's Sayings: I had an exciting time putting on the 16th Annual Northern California CSNA Symposium here in San Jose at the American Legion Hall. It was a lot of fun and we had some really great speakers, a good host, and lots of folks who helped make it possible. We would like to thank CSNA for giving us the opportunity to put it on in the bay area and hope it continues to be held at different areas throughout northern California, so that hobbyists can enjoy these events without having to travel long distances to attend one. Everyone who attended was very pleased with it and we not only gave out extra material but everyone won a prize who attended. Special thanks to dealers Don Lynch of San Jose Coin Shop, and Sal Falcone of Falcone Coins for their donations.

Club Reports...

BURBANK COIN CLUB members are learning the fine points of coin grading at their meetings. The Christmas party will be held at the Hill Street Cafe in Burbank and prizes will be awarded to all. The club provides a really nice prize to be awarded on a quarterly basis. Members buy tickets at each meeting until it is time to pull the winning ticket.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB members enjoyed the potluck in August. **Dave Jones** proudly displayed the latest commemorative coin set issued by Japan. It is honoring 50 years of the bullet train which runs on time always and has never had an accident. Each coin in the set featured a different bullet train. **Ralph Munoz** shared some counterfeit bust halves issued during the time period and collected by some enthusiasts along with the bust halves. **Don Smith** brought in a gold $20 piece used in a belt with a bullet lodged into it. The story was that the gold piece stopped the bullet and saved the life of the man wearing it. Don was really impressed until he saw more of the same for sale at a later date.

COINEERS COIN CLUB members gave a warm welcome to guest **Harold Katzman** at the August meeting. Harold was there to explain the various ways to sell the gold drawing tickets. ANA Life Member **Vince Bacon** was recognized for 60 years membership. He has also attended his 58th consecutive Coinarama. **Edmund Lee** did an informative presentation on *Bitcoins* in September. The October theme was *Unusual or Unconventional Denominations of Coins and Currency*. Members rallied around this theme and many shared their coins and paper money. Sadly, no one thought to bring a $4 gold Stella to share.

COVINA COIN CLUB members thoroughly enjoyed the coin auction in August and plans are underfoot to have auctions more often. The September meeting highlighted *Other Hobby Night*. Members shared many different interests. **Dr. Walter Ostromecki, Jr.**, past president of ANA, was the guest speaker in October. His talk was on *Dumb Coins*. Members are eagerly looking forward to the November meeting. It is *Pie Month* and is always extremely popular.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB had *SeptemberFest* but was delayed because the meeting place at the church had a conflict with the dates. So, instead of meeting on the second Friday of the month will be on the third Friday for both the September and December meetings. The *Annual Banquet* will be on Sunday, October 25th, at the Blue Pheasant Restaurant. October will be *Youth Night* and **Youth President Alex T.** will give a talk on *Youth in Numismatics*. Silver medals for 2016 are now available at $22 each and golden bronze or antique bronze medals are available for $7 which includes two drawing tickets.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY member **Mike Rupp** related his visits to the Island of Yap with pictures, handout, and history of the *Yap Stones*. As part of our continuing numismatic education, **Larry Casagrande** tested our ability

with a trivia question in order to win a silver eagle. The question: when was the last silver coin dated 1964 minted? Answer: 1966, won by **Matt Frasier**. *The Flying Eagle & Indian Head Cent* by **Robert E. Luna**—a history of Peter the Eagle was presented. Peter was the model for the new cent coin. This cent was smaller than the large cents and half-cents which reduced production costs. In exchange for these new cents, old large cents along with Spanish and Mexican coins could be turned in to the mint. The trivia question for the month was: what US mint site never issued any coins? **Don Hill** won a silver eagle for his correct answer: the Dalles, Oregon, mint.

DOWNEY COIN CLUB The gallivanting **Albertus Hoogeveen** is off again and forgot to send me his club activities. We will have to catch up with him later.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB show was well attended, with over 300 attending. All the dealers went home happy, and they made a small profit. A total review will be at the meeting. **Mr. Belleau** extends his heartfelt gratitude to the following members for their assistance: **Bill Bartz**, **Mike Turrini**, **Colin Fisher**, **Richard Bluhm**, and **Gene Berry** setting up, **Mary K. Roja**, **Cathy Walsh**, Gene Berry, **Colin Fisher**, **Richard Bluhm**, and **Jon Marish** at the reception desk. Special kudos to Jon Marish as she designed and printed all ads, postcards, flyers, and show booklet. The joint picnic with our sister club the Vallejo Numismatic Society was well attended with great food, lots of fun, a drawing valued at $300 and numismatic quiz with minor prizes, conducted by our fabulous Gene Berry. **Mr. Paul Johnson** of the Canadian Numismatic Association will be visiting us and give us some insight into what Canadians collect.

FREMONT COIN CLUB formed an election committee, any questions related to the upcoming elections, or if interested in joining the board, please contact **Bob Lusk** or **Jonathan Chang**. The speaker of the night was member **Ed Sins** with *Mexican 8 Reales and Cobbs*. *Hot Dog night* at 6:30 pm, everybody who purchased $20 of drawing tickets on *Hot Dog Night* gets entered into separate drawing for a Mexican 2-peso gold coin! Come and celebrate with us as we celebrate our club's 44th anniversary and we'll have cake and some numismatic fun. *FCC Installation dinner* will be on Sunday, January 10th. There will be an installation dinner sign-up with menu selections. Menu choices include steak $42, salmon $35, chicken $35, and a vegetarian entreé $30.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY President Obler went over the new rules for the auction; to save time, if anyone was interested in a certain lot to make a note on that lot, which would indicate a willingness to make the reserve if any. No mark, no interest, and we move on. Hopefully this will speed up auction time. **Luis Ramos** received some material from the ANA and the US Mint for young numismatists attending the show. Their contents remain a mystery as the packages haven't been opened yet. **Coin Show Chair Richard Hunter** gave a show update saying that basically, so far so good. They are still looking for

volunteers to work in the kitchen making lunches or running out to get subway sandwiches for the dealers. Volunteers still needed. **Ruth Phillips** announced that she attended the 100th anniversary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society in San Francisco. The PCNS was the first coin club Ruth joined back in 1965, and while attending the century anniversary of the bay area club she received a fifty-year membership medal marking her milestone with that club.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB members were very happy with the proceeds from their annual *White Elephant* auction at the August meeting. They have also been very busy preparing for their October coin show which was quite popular. **Mary Yahalom** presented the program in September on *National Bank Notes*. They are still legal tender. Lucky **Jay Robinson** won the five-ounce 2011 America the Beautiful Glacier quarter. **John Duff** focused on early *US Presidential Campaign Medals* at his presentation in October.

GREATER ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB members enjoyed **Jerry Kleeb's** talk on *Byzantine Bond Coins* in August, a continuation of his earlier talk on Byzantine gold coins. The **Reverend Ava Park**, founder and curator of The Museum of Goddess History and Culture was the guest speaker in September. Many wives turned up to hear this talk. **Vice President Mike Ontko** presented the program in October, *Coinage of the Papal States, Part 1 up to the early 1700's*. This club has a growing and enthusiastic membership.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB members selected **Joe Swinko's** design of the San Diego and La Jolla Motor Car Company for the 2016 medal. Members are preparing for the coin show in November. This show just gets more popular each year. New to this show is the club banner which all the members liked. The drawing coins and the large auctions continue to make this a very popular club.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS members are putting their heads together to design a club logo. **Phil DeAugustino** shared his starter set of peace dollars. Most of his starter set consisted of MS63 or 64 certified coins. The September meeting featured the always popular *Ice Cream Social*. This club sold 214 gold drawing tickets for the Golden State Coin Show. A very thrilled **Bill Pearson** won the top prize, a US $10 gold coin. In August the new owner of the Hemet Coin and Stamp Shop, **Ed Jerse**, entertained all with his stories of how he got started in the coin business. The *White Elephant* sale was the highlight of the October meeting. Marie Calender's will be setting for the *Christmas Party* in December. The club is finalizing a slate of officers for 2016-17.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO Mike Shaw provided a very informative slide presentation from the ANA, *British Campaign Medals*, which was well received and enjoyed. The topic in August was *Countries with Names Starting with R and S*. **Ken Aring** put on a wonderful slide show. Ken also did honors in September with the topic *US Related—Colo-*

nies, Territories, Tokens and US Struck Foreign Coins" and covered everything in depth with his slide show. Mike Shaw brought in his medal of Amelia Island and a medal for Gregor McGregor. Ken Aring covered the vast topic of *Ancient and Medieval Coinage and Obsolete Countries* with his slide show in October. **Bob Fritsch**, a member in New Hampshire, somehow always comes up with a challenging quiz in keeping with the monthly topics.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB had a fantastic turnout for their September meeting because it was their six-month *Membership Gold Drawing*. Thanks to those who brought goodies in and shared, and they were delicious. Late in the meeting, after the monthly membership drawing was done, they pulled wooden nickels for four gold pieces in the drawing. The winners were: 1st prize, **Lee G.**, a 1904 $5 Liberty gold piece; 2nd Prize, **Rich W.**, a 1/10-ounce American eagle; 3rd prize, **Claude F.**, a 2-1/2 peso gold piece; 4th prize, **Phil A.**, a 2-peso gold piece. **Merle** talked about the upcoming RECC Coin Show on February 12-13, 2016. We already have ten dealers who have paid for the show, and anticipate another sell out. **Don Rinkor** has again committed to supporting the *Silver Dollar Drawing* by donating 14 slabbed silver dollars to the club! Please thank Don for his generosity when you see him. Instead of the regular auction, we had our *16th Annual Helen and Roy Roberts Memorial Auction.* This year's auction generated $465 for the club!

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB William Stuter shared a nickel collection. **Steve Smith** had tokens from Utah, and the driving of the golden spike. **Bob Simonoff** shared tokens from New Orleans. **Doug Wells** shared Mexican coins and currency. **Pat Logan** shared Looney Tunes commemoratives. **Grace Mong** shared a show find of a Canadian half-doller. **Anna Fong** shared a one-ounce silver coin with Superman. **Kyle Loy** shared a Bahamas coin found in the bottom of a box valued at $150. **Marion Imel** shared a Liberian coin commemorating the sinking of the *Titanic*. **Mary Ann** presented two British coins. **William S.** presented elongated cents. **Randy L.** presented a two-headed nickel and a two-tailed nickel. **John** presented a gold-plated commemorative for the SF Giants. **Zeb V.** presented a September 11 commemorative eagle. **Bette** presented a Pony Express medal. **Anna F.** got a $5 gold piece from 1886. **Steven F.** presented a 16-penny nail that was struck with a dime die across it. **Glenn H.** presented another pony express medal and an 1839 seated Liberty dollar. **Bob S.** presented a hobo Morgan dollar. **Vince G.** presented a 1670 Denmark Coin.

SAN BERNARDINO COIN CLUB embers shared *Other Hobbies* at the August meeting. Over 13 members participated. **Ed Luer**, an amateur radioman, has been involved with radios since the 8th grade, and explained how he has had 253 contacts so far from all over the world. His wife, **Diane**, brought in her collection of bears and her rescue dogs. **Ken Crum** shared his leather postcards. **Jim Soulliare** collects sports memorabilia with an emphasis on baseball. *Coin Collector Bingo* highlighted the September meeting. Lucky **Jack Reeves** was

the big winner. *Super Auction 2* was the program in October and members all had a wonderful time outbidding each other.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY In August, members shared the coins they bought at Coinarama. **Jim Wells** found an early John Paul Jones medal. **Terry Higgins** found a new March of Dimes commemorative set. **Ken Spindler** added some scarce copper tokens from Germany, circa 1800's. He is also working on his Russian wire kopecks coin set. They have been issued from the 1400's. He is trying to get a coin from each tsar. **Andrew Woodruff**, guest speaker in September, gave a wonderful presentation on *National Currency*. Members were amazed. **Jim Hunt** provided the October program with his favorite subject *California Gold Rush* and shared many little-known facts. The *Donation Auction* will make up the November program.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB On September 4, 2015, the founding father and first president, **John D. Sears**, passed away. The club was founded in 1960 and John last visited five years ago at a simple get-together for the club's 50th anniversary. In fact, after relocating to Concord he once said bluntly that he hated the drive to and from "the city". However, during the "great years" of the club, when monthly attendance could exceed one hundred and the annual coin fairs were a major California coin show, John was a solid supporter and advocate for the club and for the hobby. A final farewell to a really great guy! Today there are 12 members at SFCC, and only three reside within San Francisco area.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB hosted CSNA's *16th Annual Northern California Educational Symposium*. It was by all measures a huge success. Sally Johnson aced as the symposium coordinator and organizer. Special thanks to speakers **Dean Birge**, **Don Pannell**, **Lloyd Chan**, and **Michael S. Turrini**, who did an outstanding job on their topics, and big kudos to **Master of Ceremonies Herb Miles**. All attendees received a limited edition souvenir card, event program, a last-year-of-issue SJCC show token, two 2015 SJCC wooden nickels and the latest copy of TCN. We also had homemade lasagna, spaghetti, fresh rolls, and homemade desserts from **Angie Wendling**, **Darlene Colbertson**, and **Sally Johnson**. October was *Food Night* and *Giant Auction*! **Rick Hagan** served hot fresh pizza and drinks and Sally Johnson brought homemade salads for the event. A big thank you to **Briita Ehlers** for speaking on *Odd Denominations Tokens* in November. The club is now taking orders for their medal designed by **Ryan Johnson** featuring a North American B-25 Mitchell aircraft. Silver medals are $25 and the 39mm copper and golden bronze medals are $6.50 each. The *SJCC Annual Show* will be January 22-24, 2016, at the Double Tree Hotel and our educational symposium will have speakers **Robert G. Luna** and **Herb Miles**. Mark your calendars. The show is nearly sold out.

UPLAND COIN CLUB members celebrated their club's annual *Birthday Bingo Bash and Potluck* in August. This club had six lucky winners from the Golden

State Coin Show drawing. Congratulations! *Super Auction* will provide the entertainment in September. In October **Norris Turner** presented a talk on local bank notes from Pomona, La Verne, and other nearby communities.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY Congratulations to **Lloyd G. Chan**, who has been invited to address the 2017 Royal Canadian Numismatic Association in Boucherville, Quebec, Canada. Also, the Calgary (Alberta, Canada) Numismatic Society has welcomed him to address a meeting or at its annual show, paying his expenses too! Best wishes to our distant and beloved member **Sydney M. Kass**, who celebrated and still actively collects, on his 95th birthday. Special thoughts and prayers for **Nance-Jo Stanley** and **Jon-Maria Marish**. **Herman E. "Gene" Barry, Jr.** was exemplified as a second-degree universal numismatist at the recent September meeting, and **James H. Laird** and **George B. Locatelli** were presented their respective engraved metal life membership cards. A big thanks to **Jim Drenon**, for his generous donation toward the youth/emerging-numismatist efforts.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB ANA Past-President Dr. Walter Ostromecki entertained the members at the September meeting. His topic was the $2 note featuring the bicentennial spirit of 1976 and the hugely popular post office cancellations. He has been collecting them from all the cities and states and they make up a really neat collection. Halloween and Columbus Day were combined in October with pizza! **John Duff** brought a DVD showing some of the *History of the Americas Through Numismatic Eyes 1492-1825.*

WESTERN WOODEN MONEY CLUB has a declining membership of less than 25 and no new members. The amount of new releases and information for wooden money are limited. Their journal, *West Wood,* has gleaned whatever obtained from their northern brothers and sisters, the Canadian Association of Wooden Money Collectors (and that organization is doing quite well), Littleton Coin Company's web site (which has several informative articles), and *The Nashua Numismatist* of the Nashua (New Hampshire) Coin Club. Articles and submissions from our members are encouraged and sought!

WHITTIER COIN CLUB The video *Collecting Mercury Dimes* was aired at the August meeting. In September, the club turned 56 and celebrated at the Sizzler in La Mirada. The club picked up part of the tab. **Sharon Arndt** reported on Cine-Con 51, a silent film festival. Sharon is a huge fan of movie memorabilia.

WOODLAND HILLS COIN CLUB *What is a Shinplaster* was the topic that regaled the members at the September meeting. Lucky **Larry Buck** won a gold coin at the Golden State Coin Show. **Phil Iversen** provided the August program. **CSNA President Howard Feltham** presented the November program. His topic was *The History of the Lincoln Cent.* Almost all coin collectors start with the cent so it must have been really interesting.

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Membership Category		Cost
Individual/Club (1 year)		$20
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Life	(18-54 years old)	$500
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Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

Alameda Coin Club—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:45 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 1763, Alameda, CA 94501-0202. (CSNA)

Bay Cities Coin Club—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: c/o Jack von Bloeker III, 5714 Apia Drive, Cypress, CA 90630. (NASC)

Burbank Coin Club—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)

California Exonumist Society—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)

California State Numismatic Association—meets up to twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: Don Hill, P.O. Box 4003, Vallejo, CA 94590; e-mail: csnalibrary@gmail.com; Web site: www.calcoin.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Chula Vista Coin Club—meets 1st Thursday, 6:30 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Coineers Coin Club—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA, NASC)

Covina Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)

Cupertino Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., West Valley Presbyterian Church, Parish Hall, 6191 Bollinger Avenue, Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; Web site: www.cupertinocoinclub.com. (CSNA)

Delta Coin Club of California—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 690761, Stockton, CA 95269-0761; e-mail: deltacoinclub@gmail.com. (CSNA)

DHHS Numismaniacs Coin Club—meets periodically, Dana Hills High School, 33333 Golden Lantern, Dana Point, CA; Mrs. Mary Danna (club advistor), email: dhhsnumismaniacs@gmail.com *or* text @DHHSNumismaniacs to 23559 for updates about the club. (NASC)

Diablo Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Police Department meeting room, 1350 Galindo St., Concord; contact: James Laird, president, (925) 200-2276; e-mail: info@diablocoinclub.org; Web site: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Downey Numismatists—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogeveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)

Fairfield Coin Club—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)

Fremont Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Web site: www.FremontCoinClub.org. (CSNA)

Fresno Numismatic Society—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Center, 2992 E. Clinton Ave. Fresno ; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525; e-mail: admin@fresnocoinclub.com; Web site: www.fresnocoinclub.com. (CSNA)

Glendale Coin Club—meets 2nd Friday, 7:00 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; mailing address: GCC, c/o Michael Kittle, P.O. Box 388, Agoura Hills, CA 91376-0388; e-mail: mike@kittlecoins.com; Web site: www.GlenCoin.com. (NASC)

Greater Orange County Coin Club—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, 1845 Park Ave.; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; e-mail: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Web site: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Heartland Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Rec. Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: Jose M. Gallego, P.O. Box 191448, San Diego, CA 92150; e-mail: jmgallego@losgallego.com. (CSNA, NASC)

Hemet Numismatists—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 36, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)

International Numismatic Society of San Diego—meets 4th Wednesday, 5:45 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Web site: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)

Leisure World Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740. (NASC)

Liberty Numismatic Society—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Web site: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)

Livermore Valley Coin Club—meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Livermore Public Library, Community Room "B", 1188 South Livermore Ave., Livermore; mailing address: P.O. Box 610, Livermore, CA 94550. (CSNA)

Long Beach Coin Club—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)

Northern California Numismatic Association—meets annually during Nor-Cal coin shows in various communities; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)

Numismatic Association of Southern California—meets four times per year; mailing address: Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382; e-mail: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Web site: www.NASC.net. (CSNA, NASC)

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 457656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Web site: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)

Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists—meets at PAN conventions; mailing address: PAN, 1985 Lincoln Way, Suite 23 #225, White Oak, PA 15131; e-mail: pancoins@gmail.com; Web site: www.pancoins.org. (CSNA)

Redwood Empire Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: P.O. Box 9013, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-0013; Web site: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com (CSNA)

Sacramento Valley Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m., North County Corporate Yard, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., Sacramento, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Web site: SacValCC.org. (CSNA)

San Bernardino County Coin Club—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406. (CSNA, NASC)

San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)

San Diego Numismatic Society—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166-6909. (CSNA, NASC)

San Francisco Coin Club—meets 4th Friday, no-host dinner 6:30 p.m. at the Tennesse Grill, 1128 Taraval, San Francisco, followed by an informal meeting in same location; mailing address: POB 880994, San Francisco, CA 94188-0994. (CSNA)

San Jose Coin Club—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Web site: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Santa Maria Coin Club—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Edwards Community Center, 809 Panther Drive, Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA)

Stanislaus County Coin Club—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Web site: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)

Upland Coin Club—meets 3rd Saturday, 7:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; mailing address: P.O. Box 8272, Alta Loma, CA 91701. (NASC)

Vallejo Numismatic Society—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador (between Florida and Georgia), Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)

Verdugo Hills Coin Club—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)

Visalia Coin Club—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Visalia Senior Citizen Center, 310 North Locust, Visalia; mailing address: 204 West Main Street, Visalia, CA 93291. (CSNA)

Western Token Society (WESTS)—meets annually; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)

Western Wooden Money Club—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)

Whittier Coin Club—meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 - 8:00 p.m., at the Santa Fe Spring library on Slauson Ave just east of Norwalk Blvd, Whittier; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Avenue, La Habra, CA 90631. (CSNA, NASC)

Woodland Hills Coin Club—meets 2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 21240 Burbank Blvd. (East Gate), Building 30, Woodland Hills; mailing address: P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413; e-mail: wlwegner@msn.com. (CSNA, NASC)

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I herewith make application for membership in the association subject to its Constitution and By-Laws.

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Mail along with check/money-order for the amount (dues/donation(s)) noted above to:

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Revised 11/23/2015

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Glenn Schinke

NUMISMATISTS

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Please visit us at an upcoming Coin Show

Dec 3-5 Houston Money Show
Dec 11-13 The New Orleans Hotel & Casino, LV
Jan 7-10 FUN, Tampa Convention Center
Jan 16 & 17 Pasadena Coin & Currency Show, Pasadena, Scottish Rite Center
Jan 22-24 San Jose Coin Club
Feb 4-6 Long Beach Expo
Feb 20-21 San Francisco Area Coin & Collectibles Show
Feb 28 Van Nuys Coin Show, Van Nuys
Mar 3-5 ANA National Money Show, Dalles
Mar 12, 13 Buena Park Coin Show
Mar 31-Ap 3 Baltimore Expo

P.O. Box 52
Montrose, CA 91021

Schinke4-Bzzz@Yahoo.com

(626) 446 - 6774
Cell: (626) 221 - 4606

Calendar of Events

...mark your calendars and plan to attend!

We use www.CalCoin.org and www.NASC.net as the sources for TCN. To include your event please send information regarding the event to CSNA Webmaster Lloyd Chan at lchanfizx@aol.com and NASC Webmaster Jim Phillips at jimjumper@hughes.net.

December 6	**North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., J. Atkinson, 562-225-2166, free admission and parking.
December 6	**Sacramento Coin Show** (McClellan), Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover St., Peter McIntosh, 916-317-9055, mcintoshcoins@yahoo.com.
December 11-13	**Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show,** Palace Station Hotel and Casino, 2411 W. Sahara Ave., Las Vegas, NV, 800-208-1810, www.ckshows.com.
December 18-20	**Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, info: (818) 997-6496, I. Bick.
January 8-9	**East Bay/Concord Coin Show** (Concord), Clarion Hotel, 1050 Burnett Ave., Bill Green, norcalcoinshows.com.
January 22-24	**San Jose Coin Club Coin and Collectibles Show**, Double Tree Hotel, 2050 Gateway Pl., www.sanjosecoinclub.org, admission $4 ($2 off with any ad). Bourse: Ray Johnson; phone 408-598-7772.
January 29-31	**Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, info: (818) 997-6496, I. Bick.
February 4-6	**Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave. (888) 743-9316, info@longbeach-expo.com
February 12-13	**Redwood Empire Coin Club's 48th Annual Coin Show**, Finley Hall, Sonoma County Fairgrounds,1350 Bennett Valley Road Santa Rosa, Merle Avila, 707-585-3711.
February 20-21	**San Francisco Area Coin and Collectibles Show**, S. San Francisco Conference Center, 255 South Airport Blvd., South San Francisco, info: Scott Griffin, 415-601-8661.
February 28	**The Cupertino Coin Club's 2016 Coin Show**, Napredak Hall, 770 Montague Expressway, San Jose. Show hours 10:00AM to 5:00PM. Admission is $2 for adults with 17 and under free. 408-839-1883, brucebraga1@aim.com.

March 6	**54th Annual Livermore Valley Coin Club Coin Show**, Elk's Lodge, 940 Larkspur Dr., Steve Kramer, (925)-980-9307.
March 12-13	**Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, 8550 Stanton Ave. Corner of Stanton and Cresent, (by Knott's Berry Farm) Kerry Pieropan, 714-271-8946.
March 18-19	**South Bay/Sunnyvale Coin Show**, The Domain Hotel, 1085 E. El Camino Real, Bill Green, 925-351-7605, info@norcal-coinshows.com.
March 20	**51st Annual Coin Show, Verdugo Hills Coin Club**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Bob Thompson, 818-249-1237, free parking, bobcat237@sbcglobal.net.
March 25-26	**Sacramento Coin Show**, Lions Gate Hotel, 3410 Westover St., McClellan, P. Macintosh, 916-317-9055.
April 8-10	**Las Vegas Coin, Currency, Jewelry, Postcard, and Stamp Show**, Orleans Hotel and Casino, 4500 W. Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV, info: (818) 997-6496, I. Bick.
April 22-24	**Santa Clara Coin & Collectibles Show**, Convention Center, 5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara, Scott Griffin, 415-601-8661, www.griffincoin.com.
April 23	**CSNA 48th Southern Educational Symposium**, Van Nuys Holiday Inn Express, 405 Freeway at Roscoe Blvd., Van Nuys (more information in the next issue).
April 29-30	**Sacramento Valley Coin Club's Spring Coin Show**, Four Points Sheraton Hotel, 4900 Duckhorn Dr., Sacramento, B. Shanks, 916-204-5168.

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CSNA

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These Non-Voting Appointees Perform Special Duties for the Association

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Articles—should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author's name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content. As a guide to the general writing style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.calnumismatist.com.

Images—relevant to the articles and of a resolution suitable for publication (generally 300dpi) are appreciated. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to *The California Numismatist* for reproduction, but *only* with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG or TIF, though other formats may also be acceptable (GIF, PNG, etc.) depending upon the editor's capabilities at the time.

Author's Biography—New authors interested in providing the information should submit a brief biography (150 words or less) that includes pertinent data, such as place of birth, professional background, hobby interests and affiliations, and numismatic awards and accomplishments.

Annual Awards—Each contributor to The California Numismatist is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for material submission: February 15, 2016

Advertising

General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 700 and most issues are 80 pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.

Guidelines—Digital files preferred, but we are happy to make your ad up for you at no charge with sufficient advance notice. Digital proofs of your ad can be provided upon request and at that time ad revisions may be requested. Annual ads may be changed at each issue.

Payment—Cancellations of annual contracts will be rebilled at the prevailing per-issue rate. Payment should be made to "CSNA" or "NASC" and forwarded to the advertising manager prior to ad placement.

Rates

Space	B/W Per Issue	B/W Annually	Color Per Issue	Color Annually
Inside Rear Cover	n/a	540	n/a	810
Full Page	140	400	210	600
Half Page	85	250	125	375
Quarter Page	45	130	75	210

Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

Numismatic Nostalgia

Fifty Years Ago

- *The NASC Quarterly* printed what was up till then the fattest issue ever at 64 pages, not including the covers (normal issues previously had topped out at 40, with most issues being 32 or fewer).
- Rudy Gjurovich, self-proclaimed "King of the Coin Collectors", and San Jose celebrity, donated more than 150 items to the "California Collection" then maintained by CSNA. His donating included "Californiana plates, which commemorate historical events in the state's history, to large medallions which recall still more of the actions of early Californians."

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- CSNA member club Pacific Coast Numismatic Society celebrated their 75th anniversary with a printing of 300 souvenir individually numbered cards reproducing the face of a "San Francisco Day" admission ticket to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Here in 2015 PCNS just issued their centennial medal, 45 in silver, 43 copper, and 61 brass.
- *The NASC Quarterly* won the ANA's "Outstanding Regional Numismatic Publication" award in 1990 for their 1989 publication year then edited by Walt Ostromecki.

Ten Years Ago

- A 21-year run of exhibit awards concluded the "Albert L. Baber Award - Best of Show". The award started in 1989 with the last award being made in 2005. Over the 21 years it was awarded 30 times. Winners in the 21st century were Phil Iversen (2001), Larry Tapper (2001), Michael Turrini (2002), Gary Aquistapace (2003), Larry Tapper (2003), Al Lo (2005), and Ken Spindler (2005).

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